



COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1924.

BY

H. OSBORNE,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



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1924-1925.

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Chief Sanitary Inspector		J. P. CARGILL, M.R.S.I.
Chief Clerk		W. K. CHALONER.

TO THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my report on the Health of the Borough and the work of the Public Health Department for year 1924.

During the year there have been fewer deaths from Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria than in 1923. On the other hand, there has been a great increase in the number of deaths from Measles—149 as against 12 in the previous year. This partly accounts for the unwelcome increase in the Infantile Mortality figure, which has risen from 98 per 1,000 births in the year 1923 to 122 per 1,000 births in the year under review.

Owing to the spread of Small-Pox to Lancashire towns in fairly close proximity to Salford, it was felt desirable to obtain permission from the Ministry of Health to include Chicken Pox amongst the compulsorily notifiable infectious diseases. This recommendation is only a temporary one; if, and when Small Pox recedes from the district, the need for compulsory notification of Chicken Pox will no longer exist.

An outbreak of food poisoning, affecting a number of persons who consumed some beef paste obtained from the same source, occurred in June. Although many patients were affected with abdominal pains, sickness and diarrhœa, there were fortunately no fatal cases. This outbreak is reported on pages 68-71.

The Municipal Maternity Home and Babies' Hospital which has now been completed affords accommodation for 10 maternity cases, and 18 ailing children under five years of age ; the latter provision includes a " rickets ward " in which the outer wall is entirely replaced by glass, thus admitting the maximum amount of light. It is confidently anticipated that this provision of hospital beds for ailing babies will be the means of saving infant lives, whilst the provision of maternity beds will be greatly appreciated by many expectant mothers whose home conditions are quite unsuitable for a confinement.

The Municipal Bacteriological Laboratory was opened during the year, thus enabling the examination of pathological specimens to be carried out on the Regent Road premises instead of having to submit the specimens to the Manchester University. In addition to the ordinary bacteriological examination of sputa, throat swabs, etc., provision is made in the Municipal Laboratory for the examination of milk by the method of animal inoculation.

The accommodation at the Borough Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Nab Top, Marple, has been increased from 100 beds to 120 beds by the erection of three men's shelters and two women's shelters. These shelters, which are constructed of asbestos slabs, will each accommodate four patients.

At the Ladywell Infectious Diseases Sanatorium, the additional accommodation for nurses and domestics has been completed, a new system of central heating and hot water supply installed throughout the Institution ;

electrical driving power has been substituted for steam in the hospital laundry, whilst the question of renewing the laundry plant itself is now under consideration.

The question of Atmospheric Pollution which was the subject of a special report in 1923 is further discussed on pages 53-61.

The statistical matter in the report is presented in the same way as in previous years.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. OSBORNE,

Medical Officer of Health.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

143, REGENT ROAD, SALFORD,

1925.

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SECTION 1.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1924.

Area.—The Municipal Borough of Salford has a total area of 5,202 acres.

Population.—Estimated to the middle of the year 243,700

„ (Census, 1921) *234,045

Density.—The Mean Density of the Borough is equal to 46·4 persons per acre.

Deaths	{	Males	1,850	}	Total	3,548
		Females	1,698				

Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000—of the Population 14·5

Births	{	Males	2,457	}	Total	4,745
		Females	2,288				

Annual Rate of Births per 1,000 of the Population 19·5

Deaths under one year of age per 1,000 Births..... 122

Number of women dying in consequence of childbirth 14

* Owing to the census having taken place during the holiday season, this figure is low. The Registrar-General estimated the normal resident population at mid-year 1921 to be 239,100.

TABLE M. 3.

DEATHS IN WARDS FOR THE YEAR 1924.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AT ALL AGES.																
	Borough.	Albert Park.	Charlestown.	Claremont.	Crescent.	Docks.	Kersal.	Langworthy.	Mandley Park.	Ordsall Park.	Regent.	St. Matthias.	St. Paul's.	St. Thomas.	Seedley.	Trinity.	Waste.
Malaria .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	149	8	14	3	21	3	3	5	7	12	10	18	21	10	..	14	..
Scarlet Fever.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	62	1	3	1	8	4	1	1	5	7	..	2	16	..	2	9	2
Diphtheria and Croup	17	..	1	1	2	1	2	2	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	2	1
Chicken Pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza	93	6	7	9	8	7	9	2	5	4	5	6	6	6	4	8	1
Erysipelas.....	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	1
Encephalitis Lethargica.....	15	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	2	..	1	..	..	3	1	2
Anthrax .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberc.)	290	11	16	6	36	11	5	21	10	26	33	22	19	14	5	37	18
Tuberc: Meningitis	27	2	4	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	1	3	2	4	2
Other tuberculous diseases.....	51	2	5	2	4	4	..	..	1	4	6	6	6	5	..	6	..
Cancer (Malignant Disease)	310	25	26	9	24	26	18	18	23	21	16	21	17	16	12	19	19

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

[illegible]

TABLE M. 4.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1924.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.								
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.
ALL CAUSES—Certified	3544	578	266	188	118	160	402	899	933
Uncertified	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Enteric Fever	3	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
Small Pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	149	33	72	40	4	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever.....	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
Whooping Cough	62	21	21	19	1	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	17	1	1	10	4	..	1	..	..
Chicken Pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza	93	9	6	5	..	3	15	26	29
Erysipelas.....	6	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	15	1	..	1	1	5	3	3	1
Anthrax .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	290	1	5	4	11	66	121	72	10
Tuberculous Meningitis	27	6	5	8	5	3	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	51	4	7	10	10	8	5	6	1
Cancer, malignant disease	310	..	..	1	..	3	22	185	99
Rheumatic Fever	7	..	..	1	2	..	1	2	1
Meningitis.....	17	4	3	2	5	1	1	1	..
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Organic Heart Disease	246	..	1	1	4	13	37	87	103
Bronchitis.....	444	51	20	12	1	1	24	130	205
Pneumonia (all forms)	393	110	81	47	14	8	36	69	28
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	31	2	..	4	1	2	6	12	4
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	95	75	17	1	..	..	..	1	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis.....	20	..	..	1	5	4	4	5	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	16	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	2
Alcoholism	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease..	58	..	1	3	1	2	9	20	22
Puerperal Fever	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition....	12	..	..	..	..	1	11	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malforma- tion	89	87	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	91	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	104	5	5	7	13	12	18	26	18
Suicide	12	..	..	..	..	1	7	3	1
Other Defined Diseases	862	75	17	10	34	24	73	227	402
Diseases ill-defined or unknown..	19	2	1	..	..	..	2	10	4
Totals	3548	579	266	189	118	160	402	901	933

TABLE M. 7.

**BIRTHS IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD AND IN ITS WARDS,
DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE
INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OLD.**

FOR THE YEAR 1924.

Ward.	Births.		Percentage of Illegit. Births to total Births.	Deaths under One Year.		Proportion of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.		
	Total.	Illegit.		Total.	Illegit.	Total.	Legit.	Illegit.
Albert Park	288	12	4.2	27	4	94	83	333
Charlestown	367	12	3.3	42	5	114	104	417
Claremont	111	2	1.8	7	..	63	64	..
Crescent	419	16	3.8	68	3	162	161	187
Docks	234	6	2.6	26	2	111	105	333
Kersal	188	2	1.1	15	1	80	75	500
Langworthy	191	4	2.1	15	1	79	75	250
Mandley Park	274	7	2.5	25	..	91	94	..
Ordsall Park	369	11	3.0	52	4	141	134	364
Regent	358	11	3.0	58	8	158	140	727
St. Matthias'	413	14	3.4	69	6	167	158	429
St. Paul's	326	11	3.4	51	5	156	146	455
St. Thomas'	303	6	2.0	42	1	139	138	166
Seedley	120	2	1.7	8	..	67	68	..
Trinity	491	14	3.5	57	6	142	132	428
*Weaste	373	46	12.3	17	..	46	52	..
Totals	4,745	176	3.7	579	46	122	117	261

CORRESPONDING DATA FOR THE BOROUGH FOR THE TEN YEARS 1913-1922.

Borough	52,930	2,348	4.4	6,096	414	113	110	185
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* Includes births in the Hope Hospital.

TABLE M. 14.

SHOWING THE BIRTH-RATES, ALSO RATES OF MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, FROM THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES, AND FROM PHTHISIS, CANCER, NERVOUS DISEASES, HEART DISEASES, BRONCHITIS, PNEUMONIA, AND THE INFANT MORTALITY RATE, DURING THE YEARS 1878 TO 1921.

Years.	Population.	Rates per 1,000 Population from									Deaths under One Year to 1,000 Births.	Males.
		Births.	Deaths, All Causes.	Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Cancer.	Nervous Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.		
1878..	160,277	44.7	27.1	5.4	2.7	0.5	3.5	1.1	3.6	1.8	185	17
1879*	165,899	43.0	26.7	4.2	2.9	0.4	3.7	1.2	4.3	1.8	170	15
1880..	171,727	41.4	27.9	7.4	2.7	0.4	3.2	0.9	3.4	1.9	197	16
1881..	177,760	38.8	22.5	3.0	2.5	0.5	3.1	1.1	3.6	1.6	163	16
1882..	179,855	39.7	23.7	4.0	2.4	0.4	3.6	1.1	2.8	1.7	177	16
Average 5 years.		41.5	25.6	4.8	2.6	0.4	3.4	1.1	3.5	1.8	178	16
1883..	181,951	37.3	23.6	3.4	2.7	0.4	3.1	1.2	3.0	1.7	171	16
1884*	184,047	38.8	24.4	4.4	2.6	0.5	2.9	1.1	2.8	1.7	184	16
1885..	186,142	37.6	23.0	3.6	2.6	0.5	2.9	1.2	3.0	1.9	174	16
1886..	188,238	38.5	24.8	4.1	2.6	0.5	2.8	1.3	3.3	1.8	197	15
1887..	190,334	36.6	25.5	4.9	2.3	0.5	3.2	1.3	2.9	2.2	195	15
Average 5 years.		37.8	24.3	4.1	2.6	0.5	3.0	1.2	3.0	1.9	184	15
1888..	192,429	37.1	24.8	3.9	2.3	0.5	3.0	1.1	3.0	2.1	184	15
1889..	194,525	35.9	25.1	5.3	1.9	0.6	2.5	1.3	2.6	1.9	181	16
1890*	196,621	36.1	27.7	4.4	2.2	0.5	2.0	1.3	3.4	3.8	198	17
1891..	198,775	36.3	26.0	3.4	2.2	0.5	2.2	1.1	3.7	3.0	194	18
1892..	200,833	35.8	24.6	4.6	1.9	0.6	2.0	1.2	2.6	2.9	186	16
Average 5 years.		36.2	25.6	4.3	2.1	0.5	2.3	1.2	3.1	2.7	189	16
1893..	203,015	34.7	24.1	4.2	1.9	0.6	2.0	1.4	2.6	2.3	211	16
1894..	205,220	34.3	21.1	3.3	1.8	0.6	2.0	1.1	1.9	2.3	174	17
1895..	207,449	35.9	25.6	5.0	1.9	0.6	2.0	1.3	2.6	2.7	229	17
1896*	209,703	35.6	23.1	4.2	1.5	0.6	2.3	1.4	2.2	2.7	200	18
1897..	211,981	35.2	23.9	5.6	1.8	0.6	2.1	1.3	2.4	2.1	219	18
Average 5 years.		35.1	23.6	4.5	1.8	0.6	2.1	1.3	2.3	2.4	207	17
1898..	214,284	34.9	22.8	4.2	1.8	0.8	2.2	1.2	2.2	2.2	213	18
1899..	216,612	34.1	23.9	4.4	1.8	0.6	2.3	1.4	2.5	2.7	211	18
1900..	218,965	33.3	25.3	4.1	1.8	0.6	2.4	1.7	3.2	2.8	208	17
1901..	221,212	29.2	21.7	4.2	1.8	0.7	1.9	1.5	2.3	1.9	205	17
1902*	222,233	34.0	19.3	2.7	1.7	0.7	2.0	1.5	2.2	2.1	157	18
Average 5 years.		33.1	22.6	3.9	1.8	0.7	2.2	1.5	2.5	2.3	199	18
1903..	223,260	32.6	19.4	2.9	1.8	0.7	1.9	1.4	2.1	1.9	168	18
1904..	224,299	32.4	21.4	4.4	2.0	0.6	1.8	1.7	2.2	1.9	193	21
1905..	225,327	31.8	17.7	2.6	1.5	0.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	148	17
1906..	226,367	31.2	19.1	3.3	1.7	0.8	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.8	162	18
1907..	227,413	30.6	18.5	2.2	1.7	0.7	1.7	1.6	2.1	2.3	140	17
Average 5 years.		31.7	19.2	3.1	1.7	0.7	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.9	162	18

TABLE M. 14—*continued.*

Years.	Population.	Rates per 1,000 Population from									Deaths under One Year to 1,000 Births.	Marriage Rate.
		Births.	Deaths, All Causes.	Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Cancer.	Nervous Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.		
1908*	228,463	31.2	18.7	3.2	1.6	0.7	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.7	153	15.5
1909..	229,519	29.5	19.0	2.5	1.5	0.8	1.7	1.4	2.3	2.3	141	15.6
1910..	230,579	28.6	16.2	1.8	1.4	0.9	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.7	131	16.0
1911..	231,641	27.4	17.4	2.5	1.6	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.8	154	..
1912..	232,726	26.8	17.2	2.2	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.0	130	..
Average 5 years.		28.7	17.7	2.4	1.5	0.9	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.9	142	..
1913*	233,849	27.0	16.3	1.9	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.7	139	..
1914..	234,975	26.9	17.1	1.9	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	126	..
1915..	219,979†	24.8	19.1	2.8	1.7	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.3	1.9	134	..
1916..	214,229†	21.8	15.8	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.5	115	..
1917..	211,373†	18.9	16.0	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.3	2.0	1.4	124	..
Average 5 years.		24.3	16.8	1.9	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.7	128	..
1918..	209,274†	18.3	18.0	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.3	1.9	111	..
1919..	226,225†	18.8	15.8	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.4	1.5	113	..
1920..	235,239	27.3	13.7	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.1	98	..
1921..	239,100	25.2	13.9	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.5	106	..
1922..	240,700	22.1	14.6	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.9	1.7	110	..
Average 5 years.		22.3	15.2	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	2.0	1.5	108	..
1923..	241,600	20.9	13.5	0.8	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.5	98	..
1924..	243,700	19.5	14.6	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.8	1.6	122	..

In the years 1879, 1884, 1890, 1893, 1902, 1908, and 1913, the facts are those registered in 53 instead of 52 weeks; corrections have therefore been made in calculating the rates. † Civil population.

SECTION II.

GENERAL WORK OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Sanitary Circumstances and Sanitary Administration of the District.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Salford is situated in the south-east of Lancashire and is partially divided from Manchester by the River Irwell. The older portion of the Borough lies along the right bank of the river and the ground rises gradually from an elevation of 85 feet above sea level to about 250 feet, the mean elevation being 140 feet.

The area of the County Borough of Salford is 5,202 acres. The subsoil consists principally of clay interspersed with sand and gravel, with occasional patches of red sandstone.

The population is largely industrial; a considerable portion of the Borough is occupied by cotton factories and engineering works, with collieries on the outskirts.

The principal Docks and a portion of the Manchester Ship Canal are situated in Salford.

There is no special influence of any particular occupation on the public health of the area.

Owing to the industrial character of the Borough, and the close proximity of a number of other industrial towns, the atmosphere of Salford is heavily smoke polluted. This pollution contains an excessive proportion of tarry substances given off from the burning of raw coal in domestic grates. Generally speaking, the rainfall is excessive and the atmosphere humid. Owing to the pollution of the atmosphere and the excess of cloud, there is a deficiency of sunshine.

The population of Salford avail themselves of the hospital accommodation of both Salford and Manchester.

The voluntary Hospitals are :—

The Salford Royal Hospital.

The Manchester Royal Infirmary.

The Manchester Eye Hospital.

The Manchester and Salford Hospital for Skin Diseases.

The Royal Manchester Children's Hospital, Pendlebury.

The Manchester Northern Hospital.

The Manchester Jewish Hospital.

The Manchester St. Mary's Hospital.

The Manchester Ear Hospital.

The Hospitals provided by the Salford Corporation are as follows :—

Name and Situation of Hospital.	Nature of Accommodation.	Beds Provided.
Nab Top Sanatorium, Marple, Cheshire.	Early Tuberculosis...	120
Maternity Home and Babies' Hospital, Seedley Terrace, Pendleton, Salford.	Maternity Cases	10
	Sick Babies	18
Ladywell Sanatorium, Eccles New Road, Salford.	Infectious Diseases...	224
	Tuberculosis	48
Drinkwater Park Hospital, Prestwich, Lancashire.	Smallpox	40

The Corporation have also made arrangements with the Hospitals named below for the treatment of the under-mentioned diseases :—

Hospital.	Disease.
Salford Royal Hospital	Tonsils and Adenoids in School Children. Venereal Diseases. Surgical Tuberculosis.
The Manchester and Salford Hospital for Skin Diseases.	Tubercular Diseases of the Skin.

Hope Hospital, Pendleton, Salford (900 beds), is provided and maintained by the Salford Board of Guardians.

SALFORD LOCAL ACTS AND ORDERS.

The Salford Borough Act, 1857.

The Salford Improvement Act, 1862.

The Salford Improvement Act, 1867.

The Salford Improvement Act, 1870.

The Salford Improvement Act, 1871.

The Salford Tramways and Improvement Act, 1875.

Provisional Order relating to the Borough of Salford confirmed by the Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 8) Act, 1882.

An Order, dated 20th December, 1882, and made by the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, amalgamating a detached part of the Township of Pendlebury with the Township of Pendleton.

The Salford Corporation Tramways Order, 1885, confirmed by the Tramways Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Act, 1885.

The Salford Corporation Act, 1886.

The Salford Electric Lighting Order, 1890, confirmed by the Electric Lighting Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Act, 1890.

The Salford Corporation Act, 1891.

Provisional Order relating to the Borough of Salford confirmed by the Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 14) Act, 1891.

Provisional Order relating to the Borough of Salford confirmed by the Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Housing of Working Classes) Act, 1891.

Provisional Order relating to the Borough of Salford confirmed by the Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 12) Act, 1892.

The Salford Improvement Act, 1893.

The Salford Corporation Act, 1897.

The Salford Order, 1898.

An Order, dated 2nd March, 1899, and made by the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, modifying an improvement scheme relating to the Borough of Salford.

The Salford Corporation Act, 1899.

The Salford Corporation Act, 1900.

The Salford Corporation Act, 1901.

The Salford Corporation Act, 1902.

The Salford Corporation Act, 1903.

The Salford Order, 1906.

The Salford Order, 1908.

The Salford Order, 1912.

The Salford Corporation (Standard of Calorific Power) Order, 1918.

The Salford (Union of Townships) Order, 1918.

The Salford Corporation Act, 1920.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL.

The Baths and Wash-house Acts. Adopted October 4, 1876.

The Labouring Classes Lodging Houses Act, 1851 ;
The Labouring Classes Dwelling Houses Act, 1866 ;
The Labouring Classes Dwelling Houses Act, 1867, as
amended by the Housing of the Working Classes Act,
1885. Adopted July 2, 1890.

Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889. Adopted
5th February, 1920.

Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, part III.
Adopted February 4, 1891.

The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890 (except
Sections 14 and 19) and Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the Public
Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. Adopted January
7, 1891.

The Public Libraries Act, 1892. Adopted on poll
of ratepayers, reported to Council, October 5, 1892.

The Museums and Gymnasiums Act, 1891. Adopted
February 7, 1894.

The Private Street Works Act, 1892. Adopted April
4, 1894.

Dogs Order, 1906. Regulations as to Wearing of
Collars by Dogs. Adopted May 5, 1909.

Notification of Births Act, 1907. Adopted January
7, 1914.

Section 95 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. Order issued by Local Government Board, dated 27th October, 1908, declaring the above section to be in force in the County Borough of Salford.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Section 51.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. Order of Local Government Board, dated 28th August, 1909, that on and after 16th October, 1909, Section 47 and Part V. of the Act should be in force in the County Borough of Salford.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. Order of Local Government Board, dated 22nd April, 1914, that on and after 3rd June, 1914, Sections 23, 27, 33 and 76 of the Act should be in force in the County Borough of Salford.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Water.—The water supply is obtained from the Manchester Corporation's reservoirs at Woodhead and Thirlmere. It is ample in quantity and excellent in quality.

Rivers and Streams.—The question of river pollution is in the hands of the River Irwell Conservancy Committee.

Drainage and Sewage.—The drains and sewers of the district are satisfactory; the question of adequate sewage disposal is under consideration.

Scavenging.—The removal and disposal of house refuse is under the authority of the Lighting and Cleansing Committee of the Corporation.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

Staff.—The staff employed in this connection consists of the Borough Analyst, Veterinary Surgeon, Chief Inspector, a Deputy Chief Inspector, 12 Assistant Inspectors, one Lady Inspector and two Laboratory Assistants.

The systematic inspection of the Borough was conducted during the year 1924 on the same lines as in previous years. The result of the inspections may be gathered from a perusal of the "Register of Work Done," which is to be found at the end of this section of the report. It shows that the number of complaints received at the office of the Department was 3,468, as compared with 4,154 received in 1923, also that 10,675 dwelling houses were inspected during the year. The details of each section of the work will be found under the special heading.

During the year 297 pail closets which were certified as insanitary were converted to water closets.

Milkshops.

There were 806 milkshops on the register at the end of 1924. Three were discontinued during the year, and 11 newly registered. Sixteen milkshops also changed hands. Two hundred and seventy-two visits were made during the year. Two cases of scarlet fever, two of enteric fever and one of diphtheria occurred in milkshops during 1924. All patients were removed to the Sanatorium, and precautions taken in all the cases to prevent the spread of the disease.

Shops Act, 1912.

During the year, the question of the police carrying out the duties under the Shops Act, 1912, was under consideration by the Watch Committee and Health Committee, and it was eventually decided that the duty of carrying out the Shops Hours Acts and Orders be delegated by the Council to the Watch Committee.

TABLE G 1.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES, 1924.

	Wards.				Total.
	Crescent.	St. Paul's.	St. Thomas's.	Trinity.	
Number on Register	7	1	2	6	16
Number added to Register in 1924 .....	..	..	..	..	..
Number removed from Register in 1924 .....	..	..	..	..	..
Number of Rooms	61	7	12	52	132
,, ,, Beds	301	36	31	580	948
Average Number occupied each night—Males	191	20	26	500	737
Females .....	..	..	..	..	..
Notices served on Landlords	5	..	..	..	5
,, ,, Keepers	1	..	..	..	1
Number of Day Inspections	182	21	36	201	440
Night ,, 	6	..	..	..	6

Common Lodging Houses.

There were 16 Common Lodging Houses on the register at the end of the year, including the Salford House in Bloom Street ; seven are in the Crescent Ward, six in Trinity, one in St. Paul's, and two in St. Thomas' wards. These houses contain 132 rooms, with 948 beds. The average number of beds occupied per night was 737 for males and none for females. Four hundred and forty inspections were made during the day time.

Three houses in Trinity Ward changed hands during the year.

These Lodging Houses have been kept in good and clean condition during the year, and the Bye-laws have been observed.

Houses Sub-let in Lodgings.

There are 293 houses let in apartments in the Borough ; these contain 1,264 rooms. Twenty houses were registered during the year and 12 discontinued.

The registration of these houses gives us power to inspect them at any time. They have been inspected from time to time, and they have received 3,659 inspections.

Seamen's Lodging Houses.

There are 15 Seamen's Lodging Houses in the Borough, containing 61 rooms and 163 beds. There have been 17 applications for renewals and new licences. One house was given up, and one house was struck off the Register owing to it being used as a brothel.

The Byelaws in force regulating these houses have been carried out, and the houses generally kept in good and clean condition. Three hundred and forty-nine visits have been made during the day time and 31 visits during the night time.

Workshops.

At the end of the year there were 999 workshops on the register. These have been regularly inspected by the Lady Inspector of Workshops and by the District Inspectors, the Lady Inspector visiting those workshops where females are employed and the District Inspectors visiting those premises where males only are employed.

One hundred and eighty-three defects were found in the workshops, the particulars being given in Table B. The chief defect was want of cleanliness both in workshops and bakehouses, which were found in 87 cases and 51 cases respectively.

Three workshops were found to be overcrowded, notices being served in two cases, but in the remaining one it was remedied without that necessity.

In four instances the ventilation was found to be defective.

Re OUTWORKERS.—The women outworkers' premises are visited by the Lady Inspector of Workshops, and those of the men by the District Inspectors.

During the year 206 visits have been paid.

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, and Homework.

A.—Inspection.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR
INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES DURING THE YEAR 1924.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecu- tions. (4)
Factories..... (Including Factory Laundries.)	61	6	..
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries.)	2660	44	..
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' prem- ises included in Part 3 of this Report.)	117	4	..
Total	2838	54	..

B.—Defects Found.

Premises. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions. (5)		
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)			
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Act—*</i>						
Want of cleanliness	87	85	..	..
Want of ventilation	4	4	..	..
Overcrowding	3	3	..	..
Want of drainage of floors	1	..	..	..
Other nuisances	13	8	..	..
Sanitary accommo- dation	{	insufficient	8	4
		unsuitable or defective ...	16	14
		not separate for sexes	1†
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act—</i>						
Illegal occupation of underground bake- house (s. 101) . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	51	43	..	..
Other offences (excluding offences relat- ing to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report) . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Total	183	162	..	..

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7, and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.
† Including defects notified in previous year.

C.—Home Work.

OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107																			OUTWORK IN UN- WHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.		
NATURE OF WORK.	Lists received from Employers.						Number of Addresses received from other Authorities.	Number of Addresses of Outworkers forwarded to other Authorities.	Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecutions.		Number of Inspections of Outworkers' premises.	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)						
	Sending twice in the year.		Sending once in the year.		Failing to keep inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.																		
	Outworkers.		Outworkers.																					
	Lists.	Con- tractors.	Work- men.	Lists.						Con- tractors.	Work- men.													
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)												
Wearing Apparel—																								
1. Making, &c.	36	38	79	1	2	..	271	57	..	..	..	206	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Cleaning and washing						
Lace, lace curtains and nets..						
Artificial flowers						
Nets, other than wire nets....						
Tents						
Sacks						
Furniture and upholstery						
Fur pulling						
Feather sorting						
Umbrellas, &c.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c..						
Paper bags and boxes.....						
Basket making.....						
Brush making	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Racquet and tennis balls						
Stuffed toys						
File making						
Electro plate						
Cables and chains						
Cart gear.....						
Locks, latches and keys						
Anchors and grapnels						
Pea picking.....						
Total	38	38	81	1	2	..	273	57	..	..	..	210	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number. (2)
Tenement Workshops	9
Domestic Workshops	203
Laundries	16
Workshop Bakehouses.....	214
Other Workshops	557
Total number of Workshops on Register.. ...	999

E.—Other Matters.

Class. (1)	Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories—	
Failure to affix abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	34
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5).	<div> <div>Notified by H.M. In- spector</div> <div>Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector</div> </div>
Other.....	..
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101)—	
Certificates granted during the year .....	..
In use at the end of the year	4

Number of such premises in the district, 214.
 Note to their sanitary condition. Ground floor bakehouses—Good.
 Underground— „ —Satisfactory.

Action taken.	No. of Defects found.	Notices served.	Legal Proceedings.	Defects remedied.	Remarks.
As to Closets, &c., Sec. 97 . . . . .	..	..	..	..
As to Water Cisterns, Sec. 97 . . . .	..	..	..	..
As to Drain Openings, Sec. 97	1	..	..	..
As to Limewashing, &c., Sec. 97 ..	51	..	..	43	
As to Sleeping Places, Sec. 100 . . .	..	..	..	..

UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES.

BAKEHOUSES, 1924.

Registered	214
Added to Register.....	25
Discontinued	43
Number of Underground Bakehouses Certified by Authority	4 and 1 not at present in use.
Total Number of Ovens	279
Employees—Males	227
Females	358
Notices Served	4

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1906.

No samples have been taken under this Act.

Pharmacy Act, 1868.

No licences have been granted in the Borough.

Smoke Nuisance.

Particulars as to smoke nuisances caused by firms during the year 1924, and dealt with by the Health Committee :—

Sixteen notices were issued under the Public Health Act.

Two firms were summoned by the Health Committee in respect of smoke nuisances during the year. One firm was fined £2 in each of three summonses, and the other firm was ordered to abate the nuisance. During the year 1924, 3,143 smoke observations have been made as against 3,285 in the year 1923 and 2,728 in the year 1922.

One hundred and twenty-four stokers and others were cautioned by the Inspector for negligence in firing the furnaces under their charge. At the same time 21 firms were reported to and dealt with by the Health Committee ; also 83 cautionary notices were issued to firms, with a table of smoke observations taken from their chimneys.

Arrangements have been made for the continuance of classes for Stokers at the Royal Technical Institute during the coming year.

Several chimneys have been raised during the year in connection with small workshops.

One firm was summoned by the Health Committee with respect to a smoke nuisance from a steam motor wagon and a fine of 40s. was imposed.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HALF-HOURLY OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN DURING THE YEAR 1924.

Minutes of Black Smoke emitted in half-an-hour.	No. of Observations taken.	Percentage to Total.
No Black Smoke	1,765	56·1
One Minute	999	31·8
Two Minutes	297	9·5
Three Minutes	61	2·0
Over Three Minutes	21	0·6
Total Observations taken..	3,143	100·0

Manure Receptacles, and Removal of Manure and other Offensive Matter.

The Byelaws with respect to receptacles for manure and the weekly removal of manure, filth, or other offensive or noxious matter, which came into operation towards the end of 1909, have been enforced during the past year, and special attention has been paid to stable yards where manure quickly accumulates and where no receptacle is provided.

The Byelaws as regards the regular removal of manure have been well observed.

Offensive Trades.

The following is a list of the offensive trades in the Borough :—

Nature of Trades.	Borough.	Discon- tinued.	Newly Registered.
Tripe Dressing	4	1	..
Soap Works	3	..	..
Fat Boiling .....	..	..	..
Tanneries	1	..	..
Skin Dressers	1	..	..
Gut Scrapers	2	..	..
Total	11	1	..

Canal Boats Acts.

Number of canal boats inspected	164
Number of canal boats conforming to Acts	157
Number of canal boats with one or more infringements ..	7
Total number of infringements	7
Registration .....	..
Notification of change of master.....	..
Absence of certificates	4
Dilapidation of certificate.....	2
Marking	1
Overcrowding .....	..
Separation of sexes .....	..
Cleanliness .....	..

Canal Boats Acts—*continued*.

Ventilation .....	..
Ventilators obstructed .....	..
Painting .....	..
Provision of water vessel .....	..
Water vessels broken.....	..
Removal of bilge water .....	..
Boats defective and leaking .....	..
Dilapidation .....	..
Stoves defective .....	..
Stove pipes defective .....	..
Pumps defective .....	..
Admittance of Inspector .....	..
Notification of infectious disease .....	..
Certificates not identifying owners .....	..
Loading manure without tight bulkheads .....	..
Number of notices served	2

Other steps taken to secure compliance : Nil.

Detention of boats for cleansing and disinfection :
None.

Legal proceedings taken : None.

Number of boats on register : Not a Registration
Authority.

Canal boats registered to carry	763
Men found on the boats	302
Women found on the boats.....	30
Children under 12 years found on the boats	29

Drainage Inspection.

The testing and examination of all existing drainage is carried out by this Department. Two Inspectors and four labourers are kept continually at work examining drainage, and the following table gives the detailed results of their labours :—

Number of tests made	670
„ applications from householders	10
„ houses affected by the tests	860
„ notices and reports issued	295
„ notices and reports complied with	281
„ drain inlets opened and cleared	2,262

INSANITARY CONDITIONS FOUND.

Defects.

Number of drains wholly and partly choked	722
„ drains defectively constructed	223
„ gully traps badly laid	37
„ drains defectively trapped	46
„ waste pipes defectively trapped or connected to drains	14
„ downspouts connected to drains	22
„ soil pipes with leaking joints or defectively ventilated	25
„ defective water closets	48
<hr/>	
Total defects	1,137

RECONSTRUCTION OF DRAINS AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW DRAINS.

Number of tests applied	756
„ „ houses affected	561
„ „ passage main drains affected	7

Mode Wheel Ambulance and Disinfecting Station.

STAFF.—The work of this department is supervised by the Deputy-Chief Inspector. Under his control there are five drivers, one motor mechanic, five disinfectors, one of whom attends to the steam disinfecting machines, and one labourer who cleans the public conveniences in the Borough. There are three motor ambulances and four motor vans. The disinfecting machines are two large Goddard, Massey and Warner's high-pressure stoves.

The following are the details of the work carried out during the year:—

SALFORD CASES.—836 journeys were made by the ambulances ; 2,024 journeys were made for the removal of infected bedding and clothing ; 1,515 houses were disinfected, involving the disinfection of 3,163 rooms ; 3,388 bundles of clothing were disinfected by steam at the station.

OUT-DISTRICT CASES.—193 journeys were made by the ambulances ; 30 journeys were made for the removal of infected bedding and clothing ; 320 bundles of clothing have been disinfected by steam at the Station. Disinfection has been carried out on 6 ships stationed at the Manchester Ship Canal ; 4 journeys were made for the removal of cases from ships at the Salford Docks, and 11 bundles of clothing were disinfected ; 348 journeys were made for the removal of convalescent cases from the Ladywell Sanatorium to their homes.

SALFORD CASES AND OUT-DISTRICT CASES.—7,711 journeys were made during the year, delivering disinfected bedding and clothing.

One hundred and twenty-two bundles of clothing and bedding were destroyed at the owners' request.

Disinfection has been carried out at 3 schools, and also at 30 public institutions in the Borough during the year. One hundred and sixty-two books from public and private libraries have been disinfected.

Eighty-six verminous children and one adult were bathed and their clothing disinfected.

Three hundred and seventy-six school children and one adult were bathed and their clothing disinfected after scabies.

Twenty-five midwives were bathed at the station, and their clothing and various instruments disinfected.

Twenty-seven "contacts" with cases of Infectious Disease were bathed, and their clothing disinfected.

The ambulances belonging to the Salford Union were disinfected on two occasions.

One thousand and fifty-eight journeys were made in connection with the various hospitals.

Two hundred and thirty-five children were removed from the Salford Royal Hospital to their respective homes after operations for removal of tonsils for adenoids.

Sanitary Conveniences.

There are 20 conveniences in the Borough, under the control of the Health Committee, situated :—

Trinity Market, Salford (Male).

„ „ „ (Female).

Liverpool Street, Salford.

Bolton Road (junction of Claremont Road), Pendleton.

Whit Lane, Pendleton.

Windsor Bridge, Salford.

Blucher Street, Salford.

Stevenson Street, Salford.

Park Lane, Broughton.

Broad Street, Pendleton.

Greengate Arch, Salford.

Eccles New Road, Weaste.

Broughton Bridge.

Frederick Road, Pendleton.

Trafford Road (Eccles New Road corner).

„ „ (near the Docks).

Oldfield Road (corner of Chapel Street).

Moor Lane, Broughton.

Cross Lane, Salford (Male).

„ „ „ (Female).

These conveniences have been kept in a clean condition.

TABLE G 2.**NEW HOUSES ERECTED AND HOUSES DEMOLISHED IN 1924..**

Wards.	Houses erected.	Houses demolished.
Kersal	42	.. —
Albert Park	—	.. —
Mandley Park	—	.. —
St. Matthias'	—	.. —
Trinity	—	.. —
Crescent	—	.. —
Regent	—	.. —
Ordsall Park	—	.. —
Docks	—	.. —
Charlestown	4	.. —
St. Thomas'	—	.. —
St. Paul's	—	.. —
Langworthy	—	.. —
Seedley.....	—	.. —
Weaste	50	.. —
Claremont	38	.. —
	—	.. —
	134	.. —

Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920.

During the year no applications were received for Certificates as to houses being either not reasonably fit for habitation or not in a reasonable state of repair.

Housing Schemes, Littleton Road and Tootal Estate.

Under the terms of the circular letter issued by the County Borough Treasurer, with reference to the issue by the Medical Officer of Health of certificates to the effect that certain families were not living under sanitary conditions, 167 applications have been made, and in 94 cases certificates were issued.

TABLE G 3.
Cases heard before Magistrates, 1924.

Offence.	No. of Cases.	Decision of Magistrate.	Total Fines. Without Costs.
			£ s. d.
For non-compliance with an Order to abate a smoke nuisance in connection with works chimneys.	3	Fined £2 in each case.	6 0 0
For emitting dense black smoke in connection with works chimneys.	1	Order made to abate.	
For emitting dense black smoke from a steam motor wagon in a street in the Borough.	1	Fined £2.	2 0 0
For failing to comply with a Notice under the Public Health Act, 1875, to abate a nuisance arising from a defective roof.	4	1 Order to abate made. 1 fined £1. 1 fined 2s. 6d. and £2 2s. costs. 1 withdrawn.	1 2 6
For failing to comply with a Notice under the Byelaws with respect to Streets, Buildings and Sanitary requirements, relative to a defective yard surface.	2	Fined £3 on the two summonses.	3 0 0
For letting lodgings to a seaman at a house not licensed as a Seamen's Lodging house.	1	Fined £3.	3 0 0
For contravening the Sale of Meat Order made under the Shops Act, by remaining open after the hour fixed for closing.	2	1 fined 15s. 1 fined 10s.	1 5 0
For exposing meat for sale which was unsound and unfit for the food of man.	3	1 fined £20. 1 fined £10. 1 fined 40s.	32 0 0
For supplying meat which was unsound and unfit for the food of man to a Salford retailer.	2	1 fined £5. 1 dismissed.	5 0 0
For moving sheep without a licence granted, contrary to the provisions of the Animals Order of 1923.	1	Fined 20s. and £3 3s. costs.	1 0 0
For causing or directing the movement of sheep, without a licence, from the Salford Cattle Market.	1	Fined 20s.	1 0 0
Carried forward			

CASES HEARD BEFORE MAGISTRATES, 1924.—*Continued.*

Offence.	No. of Cases.	Decision of Magistrate.	Total Fines Without Costs.
			£ s. d.
For carrying on the business of a Dairy man, contrary to the provisions of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, and Milk and Dairies Amendment Act, 1922, after having his name removed from the Register of Milk Retailers.	1	Adjourned.	
For selling milk not of the nature, substance and quality of the article demanded, being deficient of fat.	5	1 fined £10. 1 fined £3. 2 fined £1 each. 1 fined 10s.	15 10 0
For consigning milk to a Salford Milk Dealer not of the nature, substance and quality of the article demanded.	2	1 fined £5. 1 fined £1.	6 0 0
For selling margarine blended with butter not of the nature, substance and quality of the article demanded.	3	1 fined £15. 2 dismissed; in one case, held to be governed by case of <i>Annis v. Grivell</i> ; in the other, plea of warranty upheld.	15 0 0
For aiding and abetting in the selling of margarine blended with butter not of the nature, substance and quality of the article demanded.	2	1 fined £20. 1 dismissed—held to be governed by case of <i>Annis v. Grivell</i> .	20 0 0
For aiding and abetting in allowing printed matter other than the word "Margarine" to appear on the wrapper.	3	1 fined £2. 1 fined 10s. 1 dismissed.	2 10 0
For allowing printed matter other than the word "Margarine" to appear on the wrapper.	3	1 fined £3. 1 fined £1. 1 dismissed.	4 0 0
For exposing margarine for sale without a margarine label.	2	1 employee fined £1. 1 dismissed—Magistrate held that label may have dropped off.	1 0 0
For describing in an advertisement, Margarine for sale blended with butter.	2	Both adjourned <i>sine die</i> .	
Carried forward			

CASES HEARD BEFORE MAGISTRATES, 1924.—*Continued.*

Offence.	No. of Cases.	Decision of Magistrate.	Total Fines Without Costs.
			£ s. d.
For selling margarine in a wrapper containing the words "Welcome blended with pure butter," the words not having been approved by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.	2	1 fined £3. 1 dismissed.	3 0 0
For selling butter mixture not of the nature, substance and quality of the article demanded.	1	Fined £1.	1 0 0
For aiding and abetting in the above offence.	1	Fined £2.	2 0 0
For describing margarine in an advertisement other than as margarine, viz., butter mixture.	1	Dismissed—held to be governed by case of Hawes v. Stephens.	
For selling a sample of cheese found to be deficient of fat.	2	1 fined £3. 1 fined £2.	5 0 0
For selling a sample of Almond Oil not of the nature, substance and quality of the article demanded.	1	Dismissed. Warranty pleaded and upheld.	
For giving a false warranty with regard to Almond Oil sold to a Salford chemist.	1	Dismissed. Proved to satisfaction of Court that, when warranty was given, they had reason to believe that the statements were true.	
For selling a sample of paregoric, which, on analysis, was found to be not of the nature, substance and quality of the article demanded.	2	Each fined £5 and £2 2s. costs.	10 0 0
TOTAL	55		£ 140 7 6

TABLE G 4.**REGISTER OF WORK DONE—YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1924.**

No. of Complaints received	3957
{ Dwelling-houses	12443
Schools	234
Factories.....	37
Canal Boats	164
Common Lodging-houses (Day).....	440
" " (Night)	6
Sub-let " " (Day).....	3659
" " " (Night)	11
Seamen's Lodging-houses (Day).....	349
" " " (Night)	31
Slaughterhouses	2222
Dairies and Milkshops	578
Shippons	48
Piggeries	4
Van Dwellings.....	270
Tips	64
Bakehouses (Day)	670
" (Night) .....	..
Workshops (Day).....	1609
" (Night)	186
Inspections of { Domestic Workshops	135
Premises where food is prepared	113
Pork Shops	2
Butchers' Shops and Stalls	100
Outworkers' Premises	206
Ice Cream Shops and Stalls.....	339
Re Offensive Trades	33
Re Shops Act (Day).....	19
" (Night)	72
Re Midwives	343
Re Still Births.....	65
Re Infantile Deaths	7
Re Ophthalmia Neonatorum	212
Miscellaneous	8290
Laundries	59
Urinals —Public.....	411
—Private	93
Stables	149
Re Infectious Diseases	937
Re Cases of Measles.....	132
Theatres, Cinemas, etc. (Day).....	55
" " (Night)	68

REGISTER OF WORK DONE—*Continued.*

Re-inspections		32067
Action taken ..	{ Statutory Notices issued	2415
	{ " " uncomplied with	855
	{ Informal Notices issued	2370
	{ " " uncomplied with	693
	{ Letters written	4773
	{ Summonses issued	55
Disinfection—Houses Disinfected		1515
House Drains ..	{ Repaired	116
	{ Reconstructed	964
	{ Trapped	427
	{ Slopstone Pipes disconnected from	3
	{ Downspouts disconnected from	3
	{ Blockages removed	2435
Passage Inlets ...	Blockages Removed	2262
Water Closets ..	{ New, provided	297
	{ Ventilated	1
Ash receptacles .	{ New, provided	2399
	{ Bricked up or demolished	1296
Limewashed ...	{ Dwelling-houses	15
	{ Ice Cream Shops	1
	{ Lodging-houses	20
	{ " Sub-let	219
	{ " Seamen's	7
	{ Bakehouses	220
	{ Slaughter-houses	20
	{ Dairies and Milkshops	2
	{ Workshops	62
	{ Workshops (Domestic)	3
	{ Outworker's premises	9
	{ Laundries	1
	{ Shippons	11
Newly registered ..	{ Lodging-houses .....	..
	{ " " Sub-let	20
	{ Slaughter-houses .....	..
	{ Workshops	46
	{ " (Domestic)	10
	{ Dairies and Milkshops	11
	{ Bakehouses	25
	{ Laundries .....	..
	{ Shops under Shops Act	2
	{ Second-hand Goods Stores	15
	{ Offensive Trades .....	..
Accumulations	{ Manure and Refuse	336
Removed	{ Stagnant Water	17
Manure receptacles provided		10

REGISTER OF WORK DONE—*Continued.*

Smoke Nuisance	{ Observations taken	3143
	{ Notices served	16
	{ Cautionary Notices served ..	83
Passages and Yards.....	{ Flagged	26
	{ Repaired	459
	{ Drained	3
Infected Bedding and Clothing	{ Stoved	3388
	{ Destroyed	122
Food.....	Samples purchased for analysis.....	1555
Milk	Samples obtained for bacteriological examination	265
Unsound Food...	Seizures made.	1401
Animals removed from improper situations.....		8
Overcrowding of dwellings abated.....		15
Houses repaired by owners, after notice.....		8359
Canal Boats painted.....		1
„ defective.....		..
„ repaired		1

Housing Conditions.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1924.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres)	5202
Population (1921)	243700
Number of Inhabited Houses (192).....about	50062
Number of families or separate occupiers (1924)	—
Rateable Value	£1346941
Sum represented by a penny rate	£5250

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total.....	134
(b) As part of a municipal housing scheme	28

1. Unfit dwelling-houses.

Inspection—

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health Acts)	12443
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910.....	Nil

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....	Nil.
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.....	8090
2. Remedy of defects without service of formal Notices.	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers.....	3599
3. Action under Statutory Powers.	
(A) Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919	Nil.
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit :—	
(a) By owners	Nil.
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	Nil.
(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	3296
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :—	
(a) By owners.....	2285
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.
(C) Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.	
(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders.....	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil.
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit..	Nil.
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil.
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil.
Local Acts in force.	

SECTION II.A.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

During the past year, public interest in the all-important subject of Atmospheric Pollution has been greatly stimulated by the publication of a number of monographs and reports bearing on the various aspects of the problem, by the frequent ventilation of the matter in the press, and by the constantly increasing propaganda work carried out by Smoke Abatement Societies.

The Role of the Domestic Fire.

In my Annual Report for 1923, I published an investigation which showed that, as far as Salford is concerned, domestic smoke contributes very considerably greater and more serious pollution to our atmosphere than does smoke from industrial sources. In the above Report, the statement was also made that "legislation, directed against the factory chimney alone, will not give us anything like the pure atmosphere we so desire." This view appears to be gaining more general acceptance. It is but reasonable to suppose that the proportion of unburnt products, in the form of tar and soot, given off by the comparatively low temperature combustion in the domestic grate, must considerably exceed the proportion given off by the high temperature combustion within the factory furnace. Experimental proof of this is given by Professor Cohen and Dr. Ruston in their joint

publication, "Smoke—A Study of Town Air," where the average soot emission from the domestic fire is reckoned as much as *twelve* times that of the factory fire for the same amount of coal burned. Comparative analyses of domestic smoke and factory smoke showed that whilst domestic smoke contained a relatively large proportion of tarry matter, factory smoke contained much more inorganic ash.

Domestic smoke contains a high proportion of "impalpable fume" (very finely divided carbonaceous matter) which is not rapidly deposited, and which is contained in the "blue film" overhanging the housetops and permeating the narrow streets and houses of our crowded industrial areas.

It is conceivable that this blue film of domestic smoke, containing large amounts of tarry substances and impalpable fume, possesses the greater potentiality for blackening the lungs and setting up respiratory disease.

That the domestic smoke haze may effectively shut out the health-giving rays of the sun, has been proved experimentally. As far back as 1891, the Manchester Air Analysis Committee carried out an investigation of the relative amount of the sun's light received in nine different Manchester Observation Stations, namely, Didsbury, Birch, Longsight, Whitworth Park, Greenheys, Hulme, London Road, Oldham Road and Miles Platting. For the results of this inquiry, which was continued through the year September, 1891, to August, 1892, I am indebted to Mr. R. M. Rowe, of Manchester, who undertook some of the observations. The amount

of light reaching the different areas was measured by the amount of free iodine liberated from an exposed acidified solution of potassium iodide.

The results are of great interest, inasmuch as the district of Hulme was found to receive the least light, and Didsbury the most, the total at Hulme being less than 50 per cent of that at Didsbury. As Hulme was a very crowded residential area with hardly any factory chimneys, but with numerous open domestic fires, the powerful influence of the domestic smoke haze in shutting out actinic light from the sky may be inferred.

The smoke tainted air, and the blackened buildings of Manchester, Salford and contiguous towns, are in large measure the result of the burning of raw coal (chiefly the soft Lancashire variety), in hundreds of thousands of domestic grates. In the multitude of working class houses in the crowded districts especially, the usual source of heat for all purposes is the open kitchen fire. Setting aside for a moment the question of atmospheric pollution, the working man's open fire in his living room is the ideal both from the point of view of health and of comfort; its radiant warmth and efficient ventilating effect, are all the more necessary because of the damp, raw, climatic conditions which prevail in South-East Lancashire for the greater part of the year. For many reasons it does not appear likely that the alternatives—gas, electricity, or central heating—will ever replace in the artisan's home, the one source of heat from the open fire, which has to serve for heating, ventilating, cooking, the supply of hot water, and the burning of refuse.

And yet we are faced with the fact that the artizan's open fire is one of the greatest contributors to the gross atmospheric pollution of our district in particular, for which reason it is vitally important that this source should be dealt with at the earliest possible moment.

THE PRACTICAL REMEDY IS THE SUBSTITUTION OF RAW COAL BY SOME FORM OF SOLID SMOKELESS FUEL.—The delay in this most desirable reform is due to the fact that it has not hitherto been possible to produce solid smokeless fuel sufficiently cheaply as to enable it to compete in price with raw coal. Government action so far has been chiefly confined to inquiry and to the experimental production of smokeless fuel on a large scale in different types of retorts erected at H.M. Fuel Research Station, Greenwich. Pessimists tell us that the production of solid smokeless fuel on the grand scale is not a practical proposition at the present, as it cannot be produced at a price as cheap as or cheaper than raw coal. But surely the importance of the subject from a public health standpoint and a consideration of the enormous loss of the nation's wealth incurred in the present wasteful method of burning raw coal in the open grate, would justify further Government action, either in the form of repressive legislation or subsidy, or both.

The ardent reformer must continue to press for the production of solid smokeless fuel on the large scale. Meanwhile, it is desirable that gas coke should be increasingly used in the place of coal. Municipalities could greatly help the cause by giving attention to the production of a coke which is more easily ignited and more free burning than the present gas coke, which is poor

in quality and often difficult to obtain. In other words, coke, instead of being an absolute by-product of gas works, should be considered as one of the principal products.

THE FORM OF DOMESTIC GRATE.—The importance of the form of domestic grate is not sufficiently realised. The “combustion efficiency” of the various grates, varies tremendously, the all-fire brick variety being much more efficient than the form with iron bars. Personal experience favours the well type of all fire brick grate for the living room or drawing room. This form of grate will burn ordinary gas coke without any difficulty ; such fires may be seen at the Health Office, where several are now in use. The provision of the ideal kitchener is a subject of the first importance meriting further research. A form which could be either open or closed, and which would serve for cooking, the provision of hot water supply, and the destruction of refuse, would be suitable for the smaller houses now being erected. Forms of kitcheners apparently complying with these requirements and capable of burning coke or smokeless fuel are being installed in some housing schemes.

From the health point of view then, a satisfactory heating arrangement would be :—

- In the kitchenSome form of kitchener capable of burning coke or solid smokeless fuel, or alternatively, the well type of open fire (solid smokeless fuel) with electric cooker in addition.
- In the living roomsWell type of all-fire brick grate, burning solid smokeless fuel.
- In the occasional rooms..Electric radiators.
- In the bedroomsElectric radiators.

Unventilated gas cookers, gas geysers without flues, and gas irons cannot be considered satisfactory from the health point of view, owing to escape into the atmosphere of the room the poisonous substance carbon monoxide, which is formed from the incomplete combustion of gas, especially when the flame impinges on a comparatively cold surface, such as a vessel containing water. In this connection, it is interesting to refer to the recently issued (1924) Report to the Board of Trade, by W. J. A. Butterfield, M.A., F.I.C. (one of the Gas Referees), in which the following statement appears :—

“ Of all the accidental deaths attributed to gas poisoning,
“ 15 to 20 per cent are in reality due to products of the imperfect
“ combustion of gas, and not to escapes of gas. Such cases are
“ entirely independent of the composition of gas.”

The Factory Chimney.

The fact that in Salford, domestic fires contribute the bulk of the pollution, does not in any way exempt the factory chimney from the strictest supervision with respect to smoke emission. As the majority of these chimneys are connected with boiler furnaces, Salford's factory smoke should be almost negligible. That this is not the case is very often due to the fact that in a number of instances the demand for power has outgrown the original boiler provision, so that the boiler plant has to be worked beyond its normal capacity. It is highly desirable that the strictest standard with regard to black smoke emission should be adopted, and if the aggregate of emission periods of black smoke reaches two minutes in the half-hour, this should be considered an offence. It is hoped that the Classes for Stokers which are being

held at The Royal Technical College will have an appreciable effect in causing a reduction in factory smoke emission.

The opening of the new Power Station at Agecroft will, no doubt, eventually play a big part in the elimination of factory smoke, since there will be available for the manufacturer a comparatively cheap and abundant supply of electrical power.

Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution.

Local investigation by means of the Deposit Gauge has been continued. It is interesting to compare the amount and character of the pollution as ascertainable by this method, with those recorded by other local authorities, an increasing number of whom are now undertaking this investigation. The figures given in the following tabulation are taken from the Tenth Report of the Committee for the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, and refer to the period April, 1923, to March, 1924.

MEAN MONTHLY DEPOSIT—METRIC TONS PER 100 SQUARE KILOMETRES.
YEAR—APRIL, 1923, TO MARCH, 1924.

Area.	Tar.	Other Insoluble Carbonaceous Matter.	Total Inorganic Ash Plus Soluble Matter Lost on Ignition.	Total Solids.	Sulphates Reckoned as SO ₃ .
Liverpool	24	447	1678	2149	204
St. Helens	19	277	1090	1386	124
Salford Peel Park)	25 11 months)	321 (11 months)	991 (11 months)	1337 (11 months)	196 (11 months)
Salford (Mode Wheel)	27 (10 months)	451 (10 months)	1019 (10 months)	1497 (10 months)	228 (10 months)
Salford (Regent Square)	18 (5 months)	388 (5 months)	993 (5 months)	1399 (5 months)	252 (5 months)
Southport (Hesketh Park)	4	71	342	417	53
Wakefield	30 (3 months)	225 (3 months)	2062 (3 months)	2317 (3 months)	640 (3 months)
Newcastle	75	1065	1743	2883	193
Leeds (Park Square)	8	149	777	934	98
Leeds (York Road)	10	185	689	884	92
Leeds (Hunslet)	8	195	1078	1281	181
Leeds (Headingley)	2	30	230	262	46
Hull	13	241	1062	1316	191
Kingston-on-Thames	11	63	455	529	79
Marple	7 (6 months)	77 (6 months)	390 (6 months)	474 (6 months)	119 (6 months)
Huddersfield (Cooper Bridge)	5 (9 months)	72 (9 months)	767 (9 months)	844 (9 months)	202 (9 months)
Huddersfield (Deynton)	7 (9 months)	145 (9 months)	693 (9 months)	845 (9 months)	80 (9 months)
Blackburn (Technical College)	22	322	1737	2081	137
Birmingham (Central)	15	287	1131	1433	148
Birmingham (Aston)	8 (5 months)	155 (5 months)	712 (5 months)	875 (5 months)	101 (5 months)
Birmingham (Bournville)	8	114	476	598	48
Birmingham (S.W.)	4 (5 months)	44 (5 months)	349 (5 months)	397 (5 months)	63 (5 months)

From the above tabulation emerges the very interesting fact that whilst the figures representing Salford's average deposition of solid matter are exceeded in several other areas, notably Liverpool, Newcastle, Wakefield and Blackburn, yet in only one instance (Wakefield) was the amount of sulphate in the deposit exceeded. In this matter, Wakefield's figures are so extraordinarily great as to call for some further explanation.

The atmosphere of Salford then would appear to contain an excessive amount of sulphate calculated as sulphuric acid. This result is fully borne out by a study of the vegetation of the district, which, owing to this acid pollution of air and soil, has indeed a struggle for existence. A surface dressing of lime (which neutralises acidity) has been known in some instances to have had a marked effect in promoting growth of lawn grass. The presence of the large amount of sulphur in our atmosphere may be explained by the fact that so much raw coal is burnt in the home fires ; the soft Lancashire coal generally contains a high proportion of sulphur. Sulphur acids are not only detrimental to vegetation, but also to public health, which partly explains the prevalence in this area of nasal catarrh and respiratory diseases generally, and also the excessive number of deaths from respiratory disease.

It is highly important that the measurement of Atmospheric Pollution by means of the deposit gauge should be continued at the different observation stations in the Borough, as the continuous record so furnished should indicate to us the effect of measures taken in future years to combat the great smoke evil.

SECTION III.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The prevalence of notifiable infectious disease shows a decrease for 1924, the total number of notified cases being 79 less than last year.

This decrease is largely due to the fall in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified.

In the case of Diphtheria, no doubt the increasing and more prompt use of antitoxin has played an important part.

As regards Scarlet Fever, there is no doubt that the present-day type is much milder than that of former years.

Details of the number of cases of infectious disease notified are given in Tables 1 and 2 (pages 80, 81 and 82).

The usual methods, described in previous reports, for the prevention of the spread of these diseases were continued, special attention being again given to measles. Although this disease was not compulsorily notifiable, cases were notified to this department voluntarily by

some Medical Practitioners and by parents and school teachers. Each case was visited by a Lady Inspector and, where necessary, the services of the Nurses from the District Nursing Association were obtained, the Health Committee paying the Association for these services. School teachers are encouraged to report, in addition, cases of non-notifiable disease, which are at once investigated by the School Medical Officers.

Supplies of Diphtheria Antitoxin are kept by the department and are available, free of charge, immediately to any Medical Practitioner who applies for the same.

There were 138 cases of Influenzal-Pneumonia notified, but there has been no recrudescence of Influenza in epidemic form, 93 deaths occurring from this disease.

No cases of Trench Fever were notified.

One case of Malaria was notified, and this case was found to have contracted the disease abroad.

The Salford Corporation have an Infectious Diseases Hospital (Ladywell Sanatorium) where cases which cannot be isolated at home are removed for treatment (including advanced cases of Tuberculosis in males). The Sanitary Staff of the Department carry out disinfection of the premises where cases of infectious disease have occurred.

The Corporation have a Special Disinfecting Station at Mode Wheel, where a considerable number of verminous persons, principally children, are dealt with every year.

TABLE I. 1.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1924.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Cases notified in Whole District.							Total Cases notified in each Ward.																
	At All Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Albert Park.	Charlestown.	Claremont.	Crescent.	Docks.	Kersal.	Langworthy.	Mandley Park	Ordsall Park.	Regent.	St. Matthias.	St. Paul's.	St. Thomas.	Seedley.	Trinity.	Waste	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.																	65 and upwards.
Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	286	8	90	137	24	24	3	14	15	3	27	10	9	24	12	31	34	12	21	10	13	29	22	
Erysipelas.....	89	2	4	3	7	25	34	14	8	4	4	3	2	5	7	4	2	11	11	7	..	12	8	
Scarlet fever	403	5	121	215	40	20	2	..	27	7	26	31	29	15	44	58	65	9	19	9	11	8	28	
Typhus fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever	26	..	2	5	10	4	5	..	1	..	5	1	1	1	..	1	5	2	2	2	..	1	3	
Continued fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever	18	..	..	..	5	13	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	2	1	1	..	2	..	4	1
Plague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	4	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute-Poliomyelitis	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anthrax .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glanders .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	56	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	4	..	2	8	9	3	6	7	2	1	5	2
Pulmonary tuberculosis	557	2	14	71	124	236	101	9	35	12	64	40	24	26	32	37	47	46	46	29	14	53	21	
Other forms of tuberculosis	87	6	23	28	15	10	5	..	6	2	9	6	3	2	6	9	6	6	7	9	2	8	2	
Trench Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Dysentery.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Primary Pneumonia	461	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	3	56	14	15	28	19	25	32	44	50	37	10	67	25
Influenza-Pneumonia	138	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	10	5	3	15	9	7	14	14	17	14	5	10	5
Encephalitis Leth. ..	59	2	5	21	13	10	8	..	4	1	5	3	3	4	5	7	4	5	2	..	2	4	7	
Acute Polio Encephalitis	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Total	2189	81	261	481	241	345	158	23	122	34	213	118	90	123	145	191	213	156	182	122	60	202	124	1353

TABLE I. 2.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED TO THE HEALTH
DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEARS 1883 TO 1924.

Year.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Fever.				Erysipelas.	Cholera.	Plague.	Anthrax.	Glanders.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Acute Polomyelitis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Measles.	Tuber- culosis.		Total.
				Enteric.	Typhus.	Con- tinued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.									Pul- monary.	Non-Pul- monary.	
1883.....	6	805	81	293	14	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1220
1884.....	5	1154	99	422	35	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1729
1885.....	11	632	54	205	32	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	949
1886.....	..	1536	41	288	5	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1882
1887.....	4	1427	83	368	7	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1900
Average 5 years ..	5	1111	72	315	19	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1537
1888.....	52	1128	175	572	31	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1984
1889.....	..	1283	691	485	3	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2476
1890.....	..	985	704	383	6	4	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2180
1891.....	..	483	231	377	1	6	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1164
1892.....	7	865	231	347	5	5	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1572
Average 5 years ..	12	948	406	433	9	3	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1874
1893.....	168	865	261	563	5	12	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2051
1894.....	35	1043	242	316	1	14	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1802
1895.....	4	1167	194	382	..	11	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1888
1896.....	2	1579	158	291	7	12	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2187
1897.....	..	714	103	291	..	14	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1256
Average 5 years ..	42	1074	192	369	3	13	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1836

TABLE I. 2.—continued.

Year.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Fever.				Erysipelas.	Anthrax.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	* Measles.	Tuber- culosis.		Typhoid Fever.	Malaria.	Acute Polio Encephalitis.	Dysentery.	Acute Primary Pneumonia.	Influenza- Pneumonia.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Total.
				Enteric.	Typhus.	Con- tinued.	Puerperal.							Pul- monary.	Non-Pul- monary.								
1898.....	..	659	97	367	16	14	31	146	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1330
1899.....	..	723	184	273	3	20	26	153	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1382
1900.....	6	1317	309	335	2	8	21	179	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2177
1901.....	..	1320	420	317	1	8	33	230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2329
1902.....	23	780	292	207	43	6	16	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1531
Average 5 years	6	960	260	300	13	11	25	174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1750
1903.....	175	737	335	178	..	1	13	161	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1600
1904.....	57	1043	422	202	10	7	21	168	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1930
1905.....	3	960	363	142	..	7	26	176	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1677
1906.....	..	904	432	225	..	1	21	142	..	..	..	..	..	356	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1725
1907.....	8	1044	384	92	..	5	23	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2048
Average 5 years	49	938	387	168	2	4	21	157	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1796
1908.....	..	1341	629	181	..	7	27	127	..	..	..	..	..	563	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2875
1909.....	..	1577	562	138	..	2	26	182	..	..	..	..	..	581	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3068
1910.....	..	909	333	113	..	..	24	129	..	..	..	..	..	651	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2159
1911.....	..	911	375	108	..	1	24	217	..	..	..	..	..	714	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2350
1912.....	..	541	242	76	..	7	26	181	..	1	29	..	..	1073	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2206
Average 5 years	..	1056	428	123	..	3	25	167	..	..	..	..	..	716	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2532
1913.....	4	1224	336	113	..	1	17	203	3	4	2	..	..	1206	503	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3616
1914.....	1	2336	352	63	..	..	20	248	1	3	5	80	..	1126	236	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4471
1915.....	1	997	236	84	..	..	23	172	..	9	7	97	..	816	195	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2637
1916.....	8	442	204	47	..	..	13	124	..	9	1	60	2065	745	241	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3959
1917.....	..	200	183	40	..	..	2	91	..	2	2	43	3100	575	213	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4401
Average 5 years	3	1040	252	69	..	1	15	167	1	5	3	70	2582	893	278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3817
1918.....	..	289	148	42	..	..	17	92	..	2	2	53	766	556	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2110
1919.....	4	663	211	20	..	..	32	131	..	6	3	85	2689	583	107	2	117	..	56	..	365	4	5078
1920.....	1	1124	334	49	..	1	40	135	..	10	1	116	..	574	120	..	42	..	8	..	230	6	2791
1921.....	..	1746	313	41	..	2	19	146	..	9	..	81	..	553	102	..	11	..	1	..	394	7	3425
1922.....	..	1275	359	37	..	..	25	141	..	4	..	72	..	510	101	..	6	..	..	..	426	1	2957
Average 5 years	1	1019	273	37	..	1	26	129	..	6	1	81	1727	555	115	1	35	..	13	..	283	4	3272
1923.....	..	868	304	27	..	..	22	98	1	5	1	57	..	547	125	..	4	..	..	114	86	8	2268

TABLE SHOWING THE BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION CARRIED
OUT AT THE UNIVERSITY LABORATORY.

Diphtheria.		Typhoid Fever.		Human Tuberculosis Sputum.		Venereal Diseases.					
						Wasserman Reaction.		Spirochoe- tae.		Gonococcus.	
Total.	+	Total.	+	Total.	+	Total.	+	Total	+	Total.	+
562	99	51	2	22	5	968	224	..	..	10	2

Other Investigations :—

22 samples of Cerebro Spinal Fluid.

18 samples of Urine and Fæces for Typhoid.

6 Diphtheria Swabs for virulence.

Total number of specimens, 2328.

WORK CARRIED OUT IN THE MUNICIPAL BACTERIOLOGICAL
LABORATORIES (FIRST OPENED JULY 1ST, 1924).

FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1924.

Sputa.....	532
Diphtheria	267
Blood Typhoid	14
Milk Inoculation	38
Milk Counts	10
Inoculation for Virulence	3
Tinned Fruit)	1
Faeces) Food Poisoning	2
Blood)	2
Cerebro Spinal Fluid	1
Faeces) Typhoid	16
Urine)	13
Examinations for Maternity and Child Welfare Department.	4
Animals Organs	6
Hair for Ringworm.....	13
Disinfectants	2
Serum Tubes sent to Ladywell Sanatorium.....	8 gross

Outbreak of Food Poisoning Attributed to Beef Paste Bought from a Confectioner.

On the morning of June 3rd, 1924, a telephonic notification was received from one of the General Practitioners within the Borough, to the effect that he had amongst his patients a number of cases of food poisoning.

The symptoms were those of Gastro-enteritis, with headache, thirst, abdominal pains (gripping), frequent vomiting and diarrhoea. Children seemed to suffer more than adults. All the affected cases had consumed beef paste obtained from a Confectioner. The paste had generally been eaten on Friday tea-time (May 30th), and

the symptoms first developed between Saturday night and Sunday morning (36 hours incubation). By far the largest number of affected cases (about 30) occurred in the practice of the above mentioned practitioner, the remainder (about 10) occurring in the practice of a neighbouring doctor. Nearly all the cases were of a mild type, and all made a rapid recovery. There were no deaths.

Investigations at the Confectioner's Shop.

The beef paste was supplied by a confectioner, whose premises were visited. It was found that 15 lbs. of the best beef was cut up on Thursday, the 29th May, and 15 lbs. on Friday, the 30th May, for the purpose of making beef paste. The beef is cut up into cubes, stewed in an oven, allowed to partly cool in a yard, then passed through a mincing machine along with most of the gravy, mixed with seasoning and butter, and sold as "Beef Paste" by weight, and wrapped in paper. This paste is of a soft consistency. One of the female employees makes the paste, and is in charge of the whole process. This employee has worked for the firm five years, and has always made the potted meat herself. Her health is said to be good ; she had influenza and bronchitis in February, but nothing since. She has had no diarrhœa, nor does she appear to ail in any way. The mincing machines and receptacles are cleaned daily with hot water from the taps (not boiled). There is one animal on the premises—a kitten in the kitchen. The premises seem too small for the business. The cellar in which the meat is cut up is very small ; the yard in which it is allowed to cool is also very small, the W.C. being about a couple of yards from

the ice chest, and the bins containing waste food, used bones, etc., are in close proximity.

There is occasional trouble from mice. Liverpool Virus was put down on the premises 12 months ago, and not again until Sunday, the 1st June, 1924 (*i.e.*, after the occurrence of the outbreak). The latter sample of virus came by post and was not unpacked until the Sunday (June 1st).

Nearly all the affected cases were visited by a member of the Health Office Staff (Dr. McKinlay), who obtained samples of faeces, urine and vomit for bacteriological examination from a number of the patients. These pathological samples were submitted to Professor Topley of the Public Health Laboratory, York Place, Manchester. It was impossible to obtain any of the suspected batch of beef paste, as this had all been used up. A sample of blood was taken from the employee who is in charge of the process of making the beef paste; this sample was also submitted to Professor Topley for examination as to agglutinating power. A fortnight after the outbreak samples of blood were taken from several of the affected patients, and submitted to Professor Topley for agglutination tests. The results of the bacteriological examinations as carried out by Professor Topley, are given herewith.

In three of the cases, examination of the faeces showed the presence of a gram-negative motile bacillus, which from its fermentation reactions and agglutination reactions, was definitely determined as *Bacillus Paratyphosus* C. (Hirschfield).

Specimens of blood from four convalescents from this food poisoning outbreak, each agglutinated the strain of *Bacillus Paratyphosus C.* isolated, at 1 in 200, though they did not agglutinate the stock culture of the organism.

Further efforts made to trace the carrier of the infection amongst the staff were unsuccessful.

The confectioner undertook to carry out structural alterations in his premises with a view to minimising any risk of food contamination. He was also urged to pay strict attention to the frequent and effective sterilisation of his mincing machines.

LADYWELL SANATORIUM.

It is with very deep regret that I have to record the death during 1924 of Dr. J. W. Mullen, who was for over 40 years Medical Superintendent of the Corporation Infectious Diseases Hospitals.

It can be truly said that Dr. Mullen, during the whole of his long service, lived for his work.

His gentle disposition, his courteous and gentlemanly nature endeared him to the Hospital Staffs and patients alike, and he was held in very high regard by all with whom he came in contact.

During 1925 a permanent Memorial, raised by public subscription, will be established to his memory.

During the past three years much has been done to modernise this institution, which was in danger of being considered in some respects antiquated.

Besides bringing about a considerable saving in annual expenditure on such items as coal, the alterations carried out have greatly modernised the hospital, with corresponding improvements in conditions for patients and particularly Staff.

The application of the eight-hour day to nurses and domestics had the effect of necessitating a large increase in the Staff, with the result that existing accommodation was quite inadequate and conditions of overcrowding prevailed, which were not creditable, to say the least. Happily this objection is now entirely removed, so that both probationer nurses and domestics who at present accept service with the Committee are now assured of a comfortable home.

As regards the Medical aspect of the institution, the character of the infection dealt with is not quite the same as formerly. In the old days provision had to be made for the isolation of such infections as typhus fever and very large number of typhoid fever cases. Owing chiefly to public health measures and improved conditions, typhus fever is now almost unheard of, and enteric fever is also being reduced to vanishing point. The modified building forming the new nurses' block was formerly necessary for the isolation of typhus fever cases.

Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever are still with us, but in both these cases there has been a great reduction in the mortality, which is not a quarter of what it was 25 years

ago. In the case of Diphtheria, this reduction of danger is largely due to the use of antitoxin. There are indications that a similar antitoxin may be obtained in the near future for the treatment of Scarlet Fever.

The elimination of typhus and typhoid fevers, and the diminution in deadliness of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, do not mean that the isolation hospital is not now so necessary. There is one common infection which to-day causes more deaths than all ordinary infections put together, bar pneumonia, and that is Tuberculosis. It is now the practice amongst a large number of authorities to treat advanced and therefore infectious cases of Tuberculosis in their isolation hospitals, and this practice has much to recommend it.

There is no doubt that a great deal of Tubercular infection is communicated to children, particularly, through having to be herded together with advanced cases of Tuberculosis in small crowded houses. It is the duty of the local authority to save the children from this infection.

The present accommodation at Ladywell for advanced Tuberculosis consists of 24 beds for males and 24 for females. The experience of the Tuberculosis Officers is that this accommodation is only a fraction of what is really necessary ; they could easily fill all the beds twice over with cases on the books.

The Committee realise the position, and are even now considering the question of additional accommodation for these cases. Before, therefore, this institution fulfils

all the requirements of the ideal institution, a further Tuberculosis block will be necessary and also an operating room.

With the institution brought up to date and in the immediate charge of an enthusiastic and capable resident medical officer, I personally anticipate that it will play a very important part in the scheme of prevention of infectious disease within the Borough.

During the year 1924, 1,252 cases came under treatment, as compared with 1,790 in 1923, and with 2,036·0 the average of the number treated in the five years ended December 31st, 1923. The cases treated were 508 of Scarlet Fever, 9 of Measles, 24 of Enteric Fever, 213 of Diphtheria, 27 of Erysipelas, 10 of Puerperal Fever, 265 of Tuberculosis (Advanced), and 196 of Other Diseases.

Two hundred and twenty-eight of the cases treated were from Out-Districts, as compared with 310 in 1923.

One thousand one hundred and thirteen cases were admitted, as compared with 1,597 in 1923, and with 1,865·8 the average of the numbers admitted in the five years ended December 31st, 1923. The cases admitted were 440 of Scarlet Fever, 9 of Measles, 22 of Enteric Fever, 198 of Diphtheria, 26 of Erysipelas, 9 of Puerperal Fever, 217 of Tuberculosis (advanced), and 192 of Other Diseases.

Two hundred and three of the cases admitted were from Out-Districts, as compared with 276 in 1923.

Nine hundred and sixty-three cases were discharged, namely : 435 of Scarlet Fever, 8 of Measles, 18 of Enteric

Fever, 159 of Diphtheria, 20 of Erysipelas, 8 of Puerperal Fever, 158 of Tuberculosis (advanced), and 157 of Other Diseases.

One hundred and sixteen cases proved fatal, namely : 6 from Scarler Fever, 4 from Enteric Fever, 15 from Diphtheria, 3 from Erysipelas, 2 from Puerperal Fever, 60 from Tuberculosis (advanced), and 26 from Other Diseases.

There were remaining in hospital on December 31st, 1924, 173 cases, as compared with 139 in the corresponding date in 1923, and with 184.8 the average of the numbers remaining in hospital on the corresponding date in the five years ended December 31st, 1923. The cases remaining were 67 of Scarlet Fever, 1 of Measles, 2 of Enteric Fever, 39 of Diphtheria, 4 of Erysipelas, 47 of Tuberculosis (advanced), and 13 of Other Diseases.

Twenty-nine of the cases remaining were from Out-Districts, as compared with 25 on the corresponding date in 1923.

I append a tabulation of the cases which have been classified in the list of admissions under the head of "other diseases."

The daily average number of patients in hospital in 1924 was 132.0, as compared with 157.0 in the year ended 1923, and with 167.7 the daily average of the numbers in the five years ended December, 1923.

In the Hospital Bacteriological Laboratory, 1,389 examinations of pathological products have been made, including swabs from throat, nose, ear and uterus, and

cerebro-spinal fluid from cases of meningitis and encephalitis lethargica ; also agglutination reactions by Dreyer's method for the enteric group of diseases.

Appended are the usual statistical tables.

TABULATION OF CASES WHICH HAVE BEEN CLASSIFIED
AS " OTHER DISEASES."

Abscess.....	3	Nil.	6
Bronchitis	5	Neurasthenia	1
Broncho-Pneumonia.....	12	Otitis Media	1
Chicken-pox.....	1	Pneumonia.....	3
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis ...	2	Prematuritis	1
Constipation	1	Ptomaine Poisoning.....	1
Diphtheria Carrier	6	Rheumatic Fever	1
Dysentery	2	Rubella	2
Enceph. Lethargica	26	Septic Rash	1
Erythema	4	Sunstroke	1
Gastric Ulcer	1	Tonsillitis	92
Gastritis	1	Urticaria.....	1
Influenza	5	Vaccin Ulcer	1
Laryngitis	4	Varicella	1
Measles Contact	1	Vincent's Angina	2
Memb. Croup	1		—
Meningitis	1	Total	192
Mild Food Intoxiation	1		—

TABLE I.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT IN
LADYWELL SANATORIUM IN 1924.

	Males.		Females.		Totals
	Under 5 years	Over 5 years	Under 5 years	Over 5 years	
I.—PATIENTS REMAINING IN HOS- PITAL ON DECEMBER 31st, 1924, AFFECTED WITH—					
Scarlet Fever	14	24	7	23	68
Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever .....	..	2	..	..	2
Diphtheria	2	1	2	10	15
Erysipelas .....	..	..	..	1	1
Puerperal Fever .....	..	..	..	1	1
Tuberculosis (Advanced) .....	..	24	..	24	48
Other Diseases .....	..	2	..	2	4
Total	16	53	9	61	139
II.—ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1924, AFFECTED WITH—					
Scarlet Fever	64	150	52	174	440
Measles	3	1	4	1	9
Enteric Fever .....	..	12	..	10	22
Diphtheria	34	63	29	72	198
Erysipelas.....	1	14	2	9	26
Puerperal Fever .....	..	..	..	9	9
Tuberculosis (Advanced)	1	125	..	91	217
Other Diseases	29	68	26	69	192
Total	132	433	113	435	1113
Total under treatment in 1924	148	486	122	496	1252
III.—OF THE ABOVE THERE WERE DISCHARGED RECOVERED FROM—					
Scarlet Fever.....	63	154	48	170	435
Measles	2	1	4	1	8
Enteric Fever .....	..	10	..	8	18
Diphtheria	24	49	21	65	159
Erysipelas.....	1	10	2	7	20
Puerperal Fever .....	..	..	..	8	8
Tuberculosis (Advanced)	1	88	..	69	158
Other Diseases	22	55	20	60	157
Total	113	367	95	388	963

TABLE I.—*Continued.*STATEMENT OF NUMBER OF PATIENTS.—*Continued.*

	Males.		Females.		Totals
	Under 5 years	Over 5 years	Under 5 years	Over 5 years	
IV.—DIED FROM—					
Scarlet Fever.....	2	4	..	..	6
Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever .....	..	3	..	1	4
Diphtheria	4	3	6	2	15
Erysipelas.....	..	3	..	..	3
Puerperal Fever .....	..	..	..	2	2
Tuberculosis (Advanced) .....	..	38	..	22	60
Other Diseases	6	10	4	6	26
Total	12	61	10	33	116
V.—REMAINING IN HOSPITAL ON DECEMBER 31st, 1924, AFFECTED WITH—					
Scarlet Fever.....	13	16	11	27	67
Measles	1	..	..	..	1
Enteric Fever .....	..	1	..	1	2
Diphtheria	8	12	4	15	39
Erysipelas.....	..	1	..	3	4
Puerperal Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis (Advanced) .....	..	23	..	24	47
Other Diseases	1	5	2	5	13
Total	23	58	17	75	173
Total under treatment in 1924.....	148	486	122	496	1252

TABLE II.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF PATIENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1924 ; TOGETHER WITH A COMPARISON WITH THE YEAR 1923, AND WITH THE MEAN OF THE FIVE (5) AND FORTY-ONE (41) YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1923.

Month.	Admissions, 1924.	Admissions, 1923.	Mean of Admissions, 5 years, 1919-23.	Mean of Admissions, 41 years, 1883-1923.	Daily Average No. of Patients in Hospital, 1924.	Daily Average No. of Patients in Hospital, 1923.	Mean of Daily Average No. of Patients in Hospital, 5 yrs., 1919-23.	Mean of Daily Average No. of Patients in Hospital, 41 yrs., 1883-1923.
January	116	174	166.8	110.5	140.9	196.0	175.1	139.4
February	93	172	148.6	128.5	138.1	188.9	180.0	131.3
March	98	162	145.4	129.2	132.9	192.0	172.6	151.7
April	77	103	120.2	111.4	144.9	162.6	151.4	115.2
May	75	113	129.0	117.5	114.0	132.2	140.9	112.9
June	58	98	118.4	108.6	93.2	121.8	133.3	100.9
July	73	137	141.2	124.1	77.9	123.5	141.6	115.4
August	91	120	130.2	113.6	101.0	137.7	142.6	119.9
September	88	123	167.0	150.3	123.0	156.1	162.7	134.5
October	126	175	215.4	192.6	157.8	176.9	206.3	153.5
November	110	134	204.6	192.6	178.3	177.0	212.8	154.8
December	108	86	179.0	171.7	188.8	151.2	195.6	156.2
Totals	1113	1597	..	..	..	..	..	..
M'thly Av'ges	92.7	133.1	155.4	137.5	132.5	159.9	167.0	132.1

TABLE III.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1924; ALSO A COMPARISON WITH THE YEAR 1923, AND WITH THE MEAN OF THE FIVE (5) AND FORTY-ONE (41) YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1923.

Month.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Enteric Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Small-pox.	Advanced Tuberculosis.	Other Diseases.	Totals.
January	55	..	3	..	17	3	..	..	21	17	116
February	35	..	3	..	18	4	..	..	17	16	93
March	33	1	2	..	14	..	..	..	28	20	98
April	33	1	..	..	6	2	..	..	20	15	77
May	18	4	2	..	6	2	..	..	27	16	75
June	14	1	3	..	6	..	1	..	16	17	58
July	30	..	2	..	20	2	..	..	3	16	73
August	26	..	..	..	14	3	3	..	34	11	91
September ..	40	..	1	..	23	1	1	..	13	9	88
October	70	..	2	..	24	3	3	..	9	15	126
November ...	43	1	..	..	22	3	1	..	19	21	110
December....	43	1	4	..	28	3	..	..	10	19	108
Totals	440	9	22	..	198	26	9	..	217	192	1113
Totals 1923 ..	982	1	19	..	202	31	20	..	171	171	1597
Increase 1924	..	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	46	21	78
Decrease 1924	542	..	..	..	4	5	11	..	..	..	562
Mean of 5 years 1919 to 1923	1213.2	7.0	26.8	..	210.6	40.6	22.8	..	164.2	160.6	1865.8
Mean of 41 years— 1883 to 1923	804.9	12.7	130.2	4.8	172.5	25.5	9.4	14.4	17.1	99.3	1314.8

TABLE IV.
ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Disease.	No. of Cases Treated.	No. of Cases Admitted.	No. of Cases Discharged	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases Remaining.
Scarlet Fever.....	508	440	435	6	67
Measles	9	9	8	..	1
Enteric Fever.....	24	22	18	4	2
Typhus Fever.....	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	213	198	159	15	39
Erysipelas.....	27	26	20	3	4
Puerperal Fever.....	10	9	8	2	..
Advanced Tuberculosis..	255	217	158	60	47
Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases.....	196	192	157	26	13
Total	*1252	†1113	963	116	†173
Corresponding date 1923.	1790	1597	1535	116	139
Average five years.....	2036.0	1865.8	1728.0	123.2	184.8

December 31st, 1924.

	From " Out-Districts."	From " Out-Districts."	From " Out-Districts."
1924.....	*228	†203	‡29
1923.....	*310	†276	‡25

VENEREAL DISEASES.

SALFORD ROYAL HOSPITAL.

		Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhœa.
Salford Cases treated	247	..	..	311
Out-District Cases treated	109	..	..	179
Total Cases treated	356	..	..	490
Total Attendances	5039	..	..	4497
	—		—	—
Salford Cases treated in Out- side Institutions.....	144		23	203

Staff of Salford Royal Hospital (Venereal Disease Section).

Dr. R. Gibson.

Mr. J. D. Macalpine.

Clinical Assistants—

Dr. J. Ghosh.

Dr. W. Elwood.

Pathologist—

Dr. C. E. Jenkins.

The Clinics held are as follows :—

Skin Department—

Monday, 12 noon .. Men, Women and Children.

Wednesday, 6 p.m. .. Women and Children.

Wednesday, 7 p.m. Men.

Genito-Urinary Clinic—

Tuesday, 12 noon.

Friday, 6 p.m.

1. Fifteen Medical Practitioners in the Borough are qualified to receive Salvarsan substitutes.

2. Novarsenobillon has been supplied to four Salford Practitioners as follows :—

·15	1 dose.
·3	— doses.
·45	17 doses.
·6	18 doses.
·75	3 doses.
·9	18 doses.

Novarsenobillon has been supplied to four and Sulfarsenol to one Manchester Practitioners, for Salford patients as follows :—

Novarsenobillon	{	·45	10 doses.
		·6	101 doses.
		·75	10 doses.
Sulfarsenol	{	·60	10 doses.
		·42	5 doses.
		·36	3 doses.
		·48	3 doses.

Of the 199 doses supplied 90 have been supplied to the Medical Officers for His Majesty's Prison, Strangeways, Manchester.

Forty Tests were made for the Wasserman reaction for Salford Medical Practitioners.

Nine Specimens were sent for Microscopical examination by Salford Medical Practitioners.

It has not been found necessary to take any action under the Venereal Diseases Act, 1917.

Venereal Diseases.

PERSONS TREATED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE, SALFORD ROYAL HOSPITAL, DURING THE YEAR 1924.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhoea.		Conditions other than Venereal.		Total.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1. Number of persons who, on the 1st January, 1924, were under treatment or observation for...	105	87	..	..	191	17	17	9	313	113
2. Number of persons dealt with during the year at or in connection with the Out-Patient Clinic for the first time and found to be suffering from :—										
Syphilis only	102	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	55
Soft Chancere only .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhoea only .....	..	..	..	..	250	25	..	..	250	25
Syphilis and Soft Chancre .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis and Gonorrhoea	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	14	..
Gonorrhoea and Soft Chancre ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis, Soft Chancre, and Gonorrhoea .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Conditions other than Venereal :—										
Primary .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	9	..	..
Diagnosis Visits .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	19	73	28
Total. Item 2	109	55	..	..	257	25	73	28	439	108
Total. Items 1 and 2	214	142	..	..	448	42	90	37	752	221
3. Number of persons who ceased to attend the Out-Patient Clinic :—										
(a) Before completing a course of treatment for	34	20	..	..	114	..	..	..	148	20
(b) After completion of a course of treatment, but before final tests as to cure of .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhœa.		Condition other than Venereal.		Total.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
4. Number of persons transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment for .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Number of persons discharged from the Out-Patient Clinic after completion of treatment and observation for	6	6	..	..	16	..	63	19	85	25
6. Number of persons who, on the 1st of January, 1923, were under treatment or observation for...	174	116	..	..	318	42	27	18	519	176
Total. Items 3, 4, 5, 6	214	142	..	..	448	42	90	37	752	221
7. Total Attendances of all persons at the Out-Patient Clinic :— (a) For individual attention by Medical Officer	2965	2074	..	..	4377	120	307	219	7649	2413
(b) For intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation dressings, etc...	..	..	..	..	4414	824	..	..	4414	824
8. Aggregate number of "In-Patient" days of treatment given to persons who were suffering from	213	113	..	..	369	12	..	..	582	125
9. Examinations of Pathological Material :— Specimens which were examined at and by the Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre	Spirochetes.		For Detection of				For Wasserman Reaction.			
			Gonococci.		Other Organisms.					
	..	..	..	2110	..	....	..	..	397	..

The Salvarsan substitute used in the treatment of Syphilis is Neokharsivan, and Stabilarsan.

Amount and kind of treatment usually administered to a case of Syphilis of each of the types usually dealt with at a Treatment Centre :—

First Course—	Grammes of Neokharsivan.									
Weekly injections of	{	.45	.6	.75	.75	.9	.9	.9	.9	
Neokharsivan and										
Mercury (Males).		Hg.	Hg.	Hg.	Hg.	Hg.	Hg.	Hg.	Hg.	Hg.

If case is seen in pre-positive Wasserman stage further treatment may not be necessary, but if Lysis is delayed, or if there is a Wasserman positive when seen, then further intra-venous injections of Neokharsivan and Mercury are continued. The first of the second series of courses is given six weeks after first course ends, and the interval is increased by two weeks each time. The whole course lasts nearly two years.

Nature of tests applied in deciding as to discharge of patients :—

Repeated blood tests at three monthly intervals over two years after all treatment has been discontinued, in addition to absence of clinical signs and symptoms. Final test (Blood Test) after provocative intra-venous injection.

TUBERCULOSIS.

(i.) The premises available for Dispensary treatment during 1924 consisted of one consulting room, with dressing and waiting rooms attached, situate at No. 137, Regent Road, Salford. There are no branch dispensaries or visiting stations.

(ii.) Tuberculosis Officer.... W. W. Uttley, M.B.,
M.R.C.P.

The staff also includes four Health Visitors and two Clerks.

The residential institutions in connection with the scheme are :—

- (a) NAB TOP SANATORIUM, Marple, for early and intermediate cases of tuberculosis (120 beds).

Resident Medical Officer : H. M. Fleming,
M.D., B.A.

- (b) LADYWELL SANATORIUM, Salford. This Sanatorium is the Infectious Diseases Hospital for the Borough, and a separate pavilion containing 48 beds is set apart for the isolation and treatment of advanced cases of tuberculosis.

Resident Medical Officer : W. Edge, M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer : P. D. Connolly, M.B.,
Ch. B., B.A.O.

(iii.) (a) Arrangements have been made and are in operation for the treatment of Surgical Tuberculosis, after approval by the Tuberculosis Officer, with the Salford Royal Hospital.

(b) Special arrangements have been made with the Manchester Skin Hospital for the treatment of Lupus and other Tuberculous skin disease, and a commencement was made with Artificial Sunlight treatment. Number of Tuberculous Skin Cases treated during the year, 75. Number of Examinations made, 158. Attendances at Manchester Skin Hospital, 966.

(c) There is close co-operation with the School Clinic of the Salford Education Authority, which is situate in the same building.

(iv.) (a) The total number of cases referred by Medical Practitioners during last year was 498. All sputum examinations desired by Medical Practitioners are made at the dispensary. (*See Table I.*; total number of specimens examined last year, 966.)

(b) Medical Practitioners attending insured (National Health Insurance) cases at home furnish the Health Department with records of progress every three months, and such cases are examined periodically by the Tuberculosis Officers.

(v.) In cases where the diagnosis is doubtful, the patient is kept on dispensary treatment until a definite diagnosis can be made. In the cases where such patients remain under their own doctor, they are periodically re-invited to the dispensary for re-examination. (*See Table I.*; cases retained for further observation, 725); contacts retained for further observation, 80.

(vi.) The Health Visitors visit the home of every notified case at frequent intervals. (*See Table I.*; 11,716 visits last year). The Health Visitors make every effort to secure the attendance at the dispensary of all contacts residing in the same house. (*See Table I.*; 274 examinations of contacts).

(b) X-RAY.—The X-ray screen has been used in a number of cases as an aid to diagnosis.

(c) LADYWELL SANATORIUM.—The method of isolation of advanced cases in this manner appears to be of much value, but is detracted from by the difficulty in keeping the patients in hospital indefinitely.

CONCURRENT TRAINING AND TREATMENT.—Two discharged soldiers were admitted to Training Centres.

DISPENSARY TREATMENT.—The effect of dispensary treatment depends chiefly upon the degree of acuteness of disease in each individual case, the home conditions, the facilities for obtaining suitable food and the general habits of the patient. Acute cases do not do well as a rule, but the bulk of the patients attending are cases suffering from chronic disease, who in most cases appear to keep stationary for long periods.

(viii.) There is no special dental treatment provided by the Council for Tuberculous patients.

(ix.) (a) Arrangements have been made by the Tuberculosis Committee with the District Nursing Association for the nursing of tuberculosis patients at home.

(b) EXTRA NOURISHMENT.—Milk and Eggs are provided in suitable cases, according to the recommendations of the Ministry of Health.

(x.) Arrangements have been made for the treatment of non-pulmonary tuberculosis at the Salford Royal Hospital, who provide their own surgical apparatus.

(xi.) There is no "After Care" Committee in Salford, and these duties are largely undertaken by the Health Visitors. Valuable assistance has been rendered from time to time by the Salford Civic League of Help.

(xii.) No special arrangements are made locally for finding employment for Tuberculosis patients.

(xiii.) Shelters are not supplied to patients at their homes, and in the great bulk of cases their use would be impracticable.

(xiv.) There are no special points relating to the local incidence of Tuberculosis.

(xv.) A valuable aid to the prevention of Tuberculosis would be an increase in the accommodation for the isolation of advanced cases and increased powers to ensure such isolation.

(xvi.) (a) SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES.—The disinclination of advanced cases for isolation.

(b) The difficulty experienced by arrested cases in obtaining employment.

(c) The difficulty of impressing upon patients the gravity of the complaint and ensuring that they are consistently following the treatment prescribed.

(d) The insidious nature of the onset of the disease in many cases unfortunately allows the patient to reach an advanced stage before he realises that he is actually ill and seeks medical advice.

Particulars of the cases notified, treated at the Nab Top Sanatorium, Ladywell Sanatorium, and at the Dispensary, are given in the following Tables ; Table 2, gives the period elapsing between notification and death of the fatal cases, and illustrates one of the great difficulties of preventive work, 12·4 per cent being not notified at all.

During the year 121 new cases of discharged tuberculous soldiers and 307 old cases came under our notice. Of this number 103 were admitted to residential institutions as follows :—

57 Ex-Service men admitted to Nab Top Sanatorium, Marple.

43 Ex-Service men admitted to Ladywell Sanatorium.

3 other men were admitted to outside institutions and training centres.

TABLE 1.
SUMMARY OF WORK DONE AT THE TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC IN 1924.

	Insured Cases.		Others.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
New Cases Examined—						
(a) Diagnosed as Tuberculous	173	102	275	40	79	119
(b) Diagnosed as Non-tuberculous	28	15	43	9	24	33
(c) Taken under Observation	100	54	154	50	68	118
Cases Re-examined—						
(a) Diagnosed as Tuberculous (Old Cases)	1377	188	1565	168	320	488
(b) Diagnosed as Non-tuberculous	34	20	54	8	26	34
(c) For further Observation	139	69	208	92	153	245
Cases Sent by Medical Practitioners	247	152	399	35	64	99
Cases Discharged—						
(a) From Treatment .....	..	1	1	..	1	1
(b) From Observation	15	14	29	4	16	20
Contacts Examined—Positive	4	1	5	1	5	6
Negative	13	20	33	9	24	33
Taken under Observation	7	5	12	10	16	26
Contacts Examined (School Children)—Positive .....	..	..	..	5	4	9
Negative .....	..	..	..	55	53	108
Taken under Observation .....	..	..	..	18	24	42
No. of Attendances	1927	517	2444	1252	1891	3143
Deaths of Dispensary Cases	89	30	119	14	42	56
Cases Returned from Nab Top Sanatorium and taken under Observation	167	57	224	41	119	160
Cases returned from Ladywell and taken under Observation	84	25	109	6	51	57
New Cases attended during 1924 (Ins. and Non-Ins.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Old Cases attended during 1924 (Ins. and Non-Ins.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samples of Sputum Examined—						
Dispensary Cases .....	..	222	222	..	73	295
General Practitioner's Cases .....	..	489	489	..	182	671
Nurses' Visits to Homes of Patients						
Nurses' Visits to Homes of Discharged Soldiers and Sailors						
Doctors' Visits to Homes of Patients						

TABLE 2.

SHOWING PERIOD ELAPSING BETWEEN NOTIFICATION AND DEATH
IN FATAL CASES OF PHTHISIS.

		Number.	Per-centage.
Not notified	36	..	12·4
Notified day of death or after	15	..	5·2
within three months of death	67	..	23·1
,, from three months to one year before death..	62	..	21·4
,, from one year to two years before death....	50	..	17·2
Over two years	60	..	20·7

Total number of deaths, 290.

Ratio, 36—290.

The notification of tuberculosis in the district has been fairly satisfactory during the year, but, as Salford is a port, there is a liability for advanced cases of tuberculosis to arrive in the Borough and die before notification here.

For further information see paragraph iv.

TABLE 3.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF CASES OF PHTHISIS NOTIFIED
DURING THE YEAR 1924.

	Males.		Females.		Totals.	
	No. Notified	Deaths	No. Notified	Deaths	No. Notified	Deaths
Under 10 years ..	28	6	22	2	50	8
10 to 20 „ ..	49	7	49	20	98	27
20 to 30 „ ..	52	19	78	18	130	37
30 to 40 „ ..	62	14	48	6	110	20
40 to 50 „ ..	69	22	35	10	104	32
50 to 60 „ ..	35	17	12	3	47	20
Over 60 „ ..	13	4	5	4	18	8
TOTALS	308	89	249	63	557	152

TABLE 4.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE 557 CASES NOTIFIED.

MALES.

1. Joiners, House Decorators and Building Trades ..	13	14. Children under 5	16
2. Carters, Hawkers, and Car Drivers	20	15. Scholars	36
3. Labourers and Navvies	56	16. Commercial Travellers	2
4. Railway Workers	5	17. Box Makers	2
5. Seamen	3	18. Printers and Bookbinders	7
6. Firemen	2	19. Brewery Hands	5
7. Clerks & Warehousemen	35	20. Shop Assistants	6
8. Packers	4	21. Employees in Cotton Mills	4
9. Metal Workers.	14	22. Window Cleaners	2
10. Makers of Wearing Apparel	7	23. Timber Workers	3
11. Colliers	3	24. No Occupation	5
12. Cabinet Makers	2	25. No Occupation Stated..	5
13. Mechanics and Engineers	20	26. Other Various Occupa- tions	31
		Total	308

Of these, 308 primary cases of Tuberculosis, 75 were ex-service men.

FEMALES.

1. Mill Workers	18	11. Box Makers	3
2. Dyeworkers	2	12. Shop Assistants	3
3. Housewives.....	74	13. Waitresses	5
4. Charwomen and laun- dresses	8	14. Forewomen	2
5. Makers of Wearing Apparel	22	15. Children under 5	3
6. Clerks and Typists	18	16. Scholars	40
7. Printers and Bookbinders	2	17. Rubber Workers	7
8. Servants	14	18. No Occupation	6
9. Packers	5	19. No Occupation Stated ..	2
10. Cooks	3	20. Other various Occupa- tions	12
		Total	249

TABLE 5.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT ON THE DURATION OF THE DISEASE IN CASES
VISITED AT THE TIME OF NOTIFICATION.

When Notified.	
Under six months	185
Over 6 months to 1 year.....	100
„ 1 year to 18 months.....	56
„ 18 months to 2 years	12
„ 2 years to 3 years	36
„ 3 years	61
No Time Stated	94
	544*

* Thirteen notifications were marked not to be visited.

The School Medical Officers notified 9 new cases on
Form “ B ” as suffering from Tuberculosis :—

8 Cases Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

1 Case Other Forms of Tuberculosis.

During the year 1924, 106 notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis have been received. Nineteen of these are re-notifications of cases already on the books, and 87 are new cases.

The new cases notified are classified in the following table :—

	Glands.	Bones.	Abdo- men.	Skin.	Men- inges.	Other forms.	Totals.
Under 10 years ...	10	3	19	6	7	..	45
10 to 20 years	4	3	4	4	2	..	17
20 „ 30 „	6	..	4	1	..	2	13
30 „ 40 „	2	1	..	1	..	..	4
Over 40 „ .....	..	2	..	5	..	1	8
Totals	22	9	27	17	9	3	87

LADYWELL SANATORIUM.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS, ETC., AND THE NUMBER
OF "PATIENT DAYS" FOR 1924.

TUBERCULOSIS CASES.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Total Number of Admissions during 1924.....	123	90	213
Number of Persons Admitted in 1923 who remained in Hospital for some part of 1924	21	24	45
Total Number of Discharges during 1924.....	122	90	212
Patients in Hospital on the 31st December, 1924.....	24	23	47
Number of "Patient Days" for Persons Admitted during 1924...	6647	5576	12223
Number of "Patient Days" (in 1924) for Persons Admitted in 1923 who remained in Hospital for some part of 1924.....	1208	1684	2892
Total Number of "Patient Days" for 1924	7855	7260	15115
Average Number of Patients in Hospital each day during 1924...	21.46	19.84	41.30

Report of the Resident Medical Officer at Nab Top Sanatorium, Marple, 1924.

RESIDENT STAFF.—Resident Medical Officer, Matron, Home Sister, two Ward Sisters, eleven Nurses, Cook, Laundress, seventeen Maids and Lodge Porter.

NON-RESIDENT STAFF.—Engineer and Porter.

ACCOMMODATION.—There is accommodation for 120 patients (62 adult males, 42 adult females, 8 male children and 8 female children).

TYPE OF CASE TREATED.—The Sanatorium is used for the treatment of early and intermediate cases of phthisis. A few advanced cases who show good resistance to the disease are also treated. A number of "observation" cases are also admitted.

LINES OF TREATMENT.—The treatment adopted is chiefly hygienic—open-air, rest and graduated exercise. On admission, patients, after a period of rest in bed, are put on walking exercise, the distance being gradually increased. Afterwards this is supplemented by light ward work. Those who show a satisfactory resistance are then placed on graduated work, beginning with light gardening work and rising to heavier work such as grass cutting and lawn rolling, wheelbarrow work and digging. Walking exercise is taken round two fields, the circumference of that reserved for women being one-quarter mile, and that for men one-third of a mile. The hygienic treatment is supplemented when necessary by drug treatment. Suitable cases are treated by Tuberculin.

FARM.—A poultry farm maintained on the premises supplies many of the eggs required for consumption.

RECREATION.—The dining hall is set apart for the use of patients every Saturday evening after supper, where whist and other card games are indulged in. A wireless set in the dining hall is in use each night during supper hour. Concerts are arranged about once a month from October to April, given by outside talent, and on many occasions during the winter plays have been staged.

CANTEEN.—A canteen has been established in the grounds wherein are sold those articles likely to be used in everyday life.

EDUCATION.—The Resident Medical Officer at frequent intervals lectures to the patients on such subjects as “Pulmonary Tuberculosis,” “Rules of Health” and “The Care of the Mouth and Teeth.” It is hoped that, on leaving, patients may carry out the instructions given in these lectures and thus minimise the spread of infection in their own homes.

Appended is a table showing the number of admissions, etc., and the number of Patient-days during the year 1924.

TABLE A—(Nab Top Sanatorium.)

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS, ETC., AND THE NUMBER OF "PATIENT-DAYS"
DURING THE YEAR 1924.

	Total Adults.		Children under 16.			Totals.		
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Both.	Males.	Females	Both.
Number of Patients admitted in 1923 who remained in Sanatorium for some part of 1924	33	21	9	9	18	42	30	72
Number of "Patient days" in 1924 for patients admitted in 1923 and who remained in Sanatorium for some part of 1924....	3237	835	360	362	722	3597	1197	4794
Total admissions 1924..	184	152	41	34	75	225	186	411
Total discharges 1924...	191	147	34	36	70	225	183	408
Number of "Patient-days" for persons admitted during 1924.	13784	10057	2567	2638	5205	16351	12695	29046
Total number of "patient-days" for 1924.....	17021	10892	2927	3000	5927	19948	13892	33840
Average number of Patients in Sanatorium each day during 1924.	43.8	31.5	8	8.33	11.3	51.8	39.8	91.6

NOTE.—The term "Patient-days" represents the product of the number of patients and the number of days spent by these patients in the Sanatorium.

TABLE B.

PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM NAB TOP 1924.

	Disease Apparently Arrested.	Much Improved.	Improved.	Stationary.	Worse.	Death.	Total.
Adult Male	20	43	73	33	10	1	180
Adult Females..	11	32	57	32	10	1	143
Male Children...	1	10	18	4	0	0	33
Female Children	2	12	19	3	1	0	37
Total	34	97	167	72	21	2	393

SECTION IV.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

Staff.

Medical Officer to the Education
Committee } H. OSBORNE, M.D., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,
(Also Medical Officer of Health) } etc.

Assistant Medical Officers { H. HEATHCOTE, M.D., D.P.H.
G. HEATHCOTE, M.B., Ch.B.
E. N. RAMSBOTTOM, M.D.(Lond.), B.Sc.,
D.P.H., etc.
J. G. MCKINLAY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

School Ophthalmic Officer J. L. MEYNELL, M.D., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

School Dentists { H. MALLINSON, L.D.S., F.P.S.
A. E. SHERRATT, L.D.S., R.C.S.

SCHOOL NURSES.

Miss L. HOPSON (Superintendent).

Miss G. WILLIAMS.

„ M. JARVIS.

„ R. LEE.

„ C. WEIR.

Mrs. A. G. WILLMOTT.

Miss M. MOORE.

Miss A. HAIRS.

„ A. ROWLAND

„ J. BARTON.

„ H. ELLIOTT.

„ W. M. MELLOR.

„ L. TAGGART.

CLERICAL STAFF.

Mr. J. A. DARBYSHIRE (Senior).

Miss D. M. BARNES.

„ D. ARNOLD.

„ E. FRIESER.

„ E. BARLOW.

Miss M. DUTTON.

„ P. WILSON.

„ D. LEECH.

„ V. D. HEPBURN

Co-ordination

(a) INFANT AND CHILD WELFARE.—Medical records are now transferred from the Child Welfare Department to the School Medical Department when children attain school age. As the two Child Welfare Centres at Regent Road and Teneriffe Street are housed in the same buildings as the two School Clinics co-operation of the two departments is further assured.

(b) NURSERY SCHOOLS.—The Child Welfare Medical Officer pays weekly visits to the Nursery School for the purpose of examining the children. The school is also visited by the School Nurses.

(c) DEBILITATED CHILDREN under school age are dealt with in the Child Welfare Department.

School Hygiene.

Broadly speaking, we can hope for no material improvement until the present type of school building has been replaced by structures built more on the lines of Open-Air Schools, or some of the up-to-date Special Schools, where classrooms are open on one side at least to the outer air.

If such provision has proved of marked benefit to the *ailing* child, why should it be withheld from the *normal* child?

The present provision is much to be condemned, inasmuch as the cases of glandular tuberculosis with which we fill our Open-Air Schools are, in the first place,

often developed under the unhealthy conditions experienced in the ordinary Elementary Schools.

With regard to the new schools at present under contemplation, it will be the Committee's policy to provide classrooms on the lines of the Open Air Schools, where the character of site and other conditions permit.

As regards sanitation the schools were regularly visited by the Sanitary Inspectors, who have paid altogether 224 visits. Improvement in the sanitary condition of outside offices, yards, etc., has been maintained.

Sanitary Inspectors' Visits to Schools	224
Defects Found	82
Roofs defective	3
Downspouts defective.....	8
W.C.'s defective.....	37
Water pipes defective	4
Yard surfaces out of repair	8
Flushing Cisterns Defective	4
Eaves gutters defective	3
Urinal gullies defective	1
Ash accommodation defective	14
	<hr/>
	82

Routine Medical Inspection.

School doctors visit the whole of the Elementary Schools of the Borough for the purpose of medical inspection.

The Routine Inspection comprises three age groups of children, namely, children of five years, eight years

and twelve years of age ; these are the “ Code Groups ” examined every year, so that each child should be medically examined at least three times during its school career.

(A) ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE SCHOOLS BY
THE MEDICAL INSPECTORS.

The arrangements for routine medical inspection are as follows :—

Each school is notified some weeks in advance of medical inspection, the Head Teacher receiving a form requesting a return of the numbers of children of the three Code Groups on the Register. A further notification of the actual date of inspection is later forwarded to the teacher, the notification being accompanied by printed forms for the invitation of parents to be present at the inspection. These invitation forms give the hour as well as the date of inspection, and so obviate unnecessary waiting of parents on the school premises.

At each inspection the Medical Officer has the assistance of a School Nurse.

The School Nurse weighs and measures the children, tests vision with the ordinary types, and loosens the child's clothing for the doctor.

As the clerical staff has been reduced in the interests of economy, the School Medical Inspectors now enter all details of medical inspection on the cards in the schools.

Parents present at the inspection are, of course, notified directly of any defect discovered, and they are advised as to the necessary treatment.

The work of following up by Attendance Officers has now been replaced by re-examination of such cases by the Medical Inspector at the Inspection Clinic, and also by home visits carried out by the School Nurses.

(B) INSPECTION IN THE SCHOOLS BY NURSES.

One of the most important duties of the School Nurse is to visit the schools for the purpose of "cleanliness inspection."

On such occasions the whole of the children in attendance at a given school are submitted to inspection by the School Nurse, all heads being rapidly examined for Pediculosis, and in suspected cases the bodies also. A classification of the children's heads is made :—

A.—Signifying freedom from vermin or nits.

B.—The presence of a few nits only.

C.—The presence of a large number of nits or live vermin.

Class B children are given marked cards with warning and instructions, but are not excluded from school.

Class C children are given marked cards and are also excluded from school for 24 hours, when they are re-examined by the Nurse. In the latter case if it is found that the warning has been neglected, verminous notices are issued and the case dealt with according to Section 122 of the Children's Act, 1908.

At the present time the aim is to submit every school in the Borough to "cleanliness inspection" three times during the year. This means, in practice, the inspection of every school for this purpose during the period—

- (a) From the beginning of the year to Easter ;
- (b) from Easter to the Midsummer Holidays ;
- (c) from the Midsummer Holidays to the end of the year.

This aim has been accomplished during the past year, when 94,300 “ cleanliness inspections ” were carried out by the School Nurses.

Subsequent to the visits of the Nurses to the schools for “ cleanliness inspection,” the schools are notified of the results of such inspection, and a notice is posted up showing the number of children classified A, B and C. This procedure is believed to have a stimulating effect.

In addition to periodical visits for “ cleanliness inspection,” special visits are paid by the Nurses at the request of the teacher for the specific purpose of examining children suspected of harbouring vermin or of suffering from contagious skin disease, &c.

Again, the Nurses visit schools during epidemic outbreak, and in this connection the Nurse with special fever training and experienced in throat examinations is useful.

(C) THE INSPECTION CLINIC.

Three Medical Officers now attend each afternoon, and one each morning, for the purpose of examining “ special cases.” These include—

- (1) Cases referred by the Medical Officers themselves in the course of routine medical inspection in the schools.

- (2) Cases referred by School Nurses from the schools.
- (3) Cases referred by School Teachers.
- (4) Cases referred by the Attendance Officers.
- (5) Cases in which medical examination is requested by the parents.

With reference to these examinations it is necessary to issue a fixed number of invitations for each session, the number varying according to the type of case, otherwise the Medical Officers would be overwhelmed on some occasions.

The Inspection Clinic serves a number of purposes.

First of all, it serves as a clearing house for children referred from different sources. For instance, cases with defects are advised as to the necessity for treatment, and are sent to the family doctor where such exists. Otherwise, cases are sent to one of the Voluntary Hospitals, or are dealt with under the Local Authority's scheme; needy cases requiring operation are referred to hospital, minor ailments are sent to the Minor Ailments Clinic, oral sepsis to the Dental Clinic, visual defects to the Eye Clinic, and scalp ringworm to the X-Ray Clinic.

Secondly, the Inspection Clinic serves as a Court of Appeal for children booked by the Attendance Officer for absence from school on the grounds of alleged ill-health.

Thirdly, it plays a great part in the "following up" of cases referred for treatment, especially where such is not obtained under the Local Authority's scheme, invitation to attend the Inspection Clinic for re-examination

being issued a certain period after the recommendation for treatment. Here the "following up" is done by the Medical Officer himself.

Fourthly, the Inspection Clinic serves for the examination and grading of exceptional children, such as mentally defective.

Fifthly, it serves as a discharging centre for cases previously excluded on medical grounds. For instance, no case of scalp ringworm once excluded from school may be re-admitted until officially discharged and certified "fit for school" by the School Medical Officer.

During the year 1924 the total number of examinations of children at the Inspection Clinic was 18,269.

Findings of Medical Inspection.

Uncleanliness.

Children's heads and bodies were examined for pediculosis on the occasion of the Nurses' visits to schools, when children of all ages were submitted to examination.

The number of children examined by the Nurses in the elementary schools totalled 94,300.

The Nurses have been able to visit all the schools in the Borough on three separate occasions during the year for the purpose of "cleanliness inspection," and the standard of cleanliness now adopted is very strict.

Tables showing prevalence of pediculosis are hereby appended :—

TABLES SHOWING PREVALENCE OF PEDICULOSIS IN DEPARTMENTS WHERE
ALL THE SCHOLARS PRESENT WERE EXAMINED BY THE SCHOOL NURSES.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENTS.

	BOYS.					GIRLS.				
	No. examin'd	Heads.			Ver- minous bodies.	No. examin'd	Heads.			Ver- minous bodies.
		*A.	B.	C.			*A.	B.	C.	
(A) Aggregate Numbers ..	13058	12598	379	81	86	14155	9576	3900	679	59
(B) Percentages ..	—	96.48	2.90	.62	—	—	67.65	27.56	4.79	—

UPPER DEPARTMENTS.

	BOYS.					GIRLS.				
	No. examin'd	Heads.			Ver- minous bodies.	No. examin'd	Heads.			Ver- minous bodies.
		*A.	B.	C.			*A.	B.	C.	
(A) Aggregate Numbers ..	34451	33460	821	170	379	32636	21087	9912	1637	140
(B) Percentages ..	—	97.13	2.38	.49	—	—	64.61	30.37	5.02	—

* Heads A—Where neither vermin nor nits are present.
B—Containing a small number of nits only.
C—Containing live vermin or numerous nits.

The accompanying table shows the work done under
Section 122 of the Children Act, 1908 :—

BOYS.					GIRLS.				
Number of Cleansing Notices Served.	Hair Cut.		Cleansed at Mole Wheel Disinfecting Station.	Cleansed at Home.	Number of Cleansing Notices Served.	Hair Cut.		Cleansed at Mole Wheel Disinfecting Station.	Cleansed at Home.
	By Nurse.	By Parent.				By Nurse.	By Parent.		
219	8	37	45	121	1265	703	455	24	12

Tonsils and Adenoids.

In routine cases 442 were found to be suffering from enlarged tonsils or adenoids, or both, whilst in addition 883 special cases were found with the same condition. As in previous years it was found that a number of cases of enlarged tonsils were temporary in character, the condition disappearing in a short period of time, thus emphasising the importance of re-examining all these cases after an interval of a month or so before deciding on surgical measures.

Tuberculosis.

Amongst the inspection cases there were 342 children diagnosed as suffering from tuberculosis, 88 being fairly definite, and 254 suspected cases. At the same time there were very few advanced cases of phthisis, the majority being probably chiefly confined to the bronchial or mediastinal lymphatic glands and giving rise to indefinite physical signs, although the children were obviously suffering from the effects of toxic absorption, such as languor, anorexia, loss of flesh, night sweats, etc. The majority of such children are adversely affected by compulsory attendance at an ordinary school.

The Committee have fully realised the necessity for further Open-Air School provision, and a new school, planned in accordance with modern ideas of hygiene, has been opened for the reception of delicate children.

Ringworm.

Cases of ringworm are notified by Teachers and Attendance Officers, as well as by the Medical Inspection Staff. All cases are invited to attend periodically at the

Centre for inspection, and no child who has been known to have ringworm is allowed to return to school without a certificate from the Medical Officer.

During the year 1924, 107 new cases of scalp ringworm and 87 cases of body ringworm have been under supervision at the Inspection Clinic, and the total number of examinations in these cases amounted to 621.

Alopecia.

There have been 169 new cases under supervision at the Inspection Centre, with a total of 690 examinations.

The practice of exclusion of these cases until disappearance of alopecia stumps and appearance of new hair growth over the affected patches has been continued.

The Treatment of Alopecia by the High Frequency Current.

The use of the high frequency current for the treatment of Alopecia was commenced on 19th November, 1924.

The children are instructed to attend daily, and the high frequency current ($\frac{1}{4}$ inch spark) is given for five minutes, which is sufficient to produce a slight reddening of the affected area.

The application is painless.

All other treatment, *e.g.*, Lotions, is stopped while the child is being treated by the high frequency current.

Ten boys and two girls were put under treatment in 1924, and nine of the boys and both girls shewed definite evidence of improvement at the end of 1924.

These results are distinctly encouraging, but the period during which the cases have been under treatment has been too short, and the number of cases too few, to allow of any definite comparison with other methods.

Eczema, Impetigo and Sores.

The number of new cases of these diseases under observation during the past year was 1,823, and the number of examinations 4,390.

Scabies.

There were 43 cases under supervision and 80 examinations. There has been a further marked reduction in the number of cases of scabies as compared with last year, due, no doubt, to the thoroughness of the treatment carried out daily at the Mode Wheel Disinfecting Station.

External Eye Disease.

The bulk of the cases of external eye disease found on inspection, as usual, proved to be conjunctivitis or blepharitis of a fairly mild type.

There have been no serious outbreaks of ophthalmia in any of the schools. The practice adopted is to exclude every case of conjunctivitis in which there is possibility of infection.

Vision.

Routine medical inspection in the case of the eight-year-old group and twelve-year-old group includes the testing of vision by means of the usual types at a distance of six metres. Children whose distant vision is represented by 6/18 or worse, also any children who appear to

be suffering from the effects of eye strain, or children of five years suffering from strabismus are all referred for examination at the Refraction Clinic by the Eye Specialist.

During the year under consideration, 1,110 cases have been referred for examination at the Refraction Clinic.

Ear Disease and Hearing.

The great majority of cases of ear disease met with in routine inspection are children suffering from suppurating discharge from the middle ear. These are the cases which in the old days were generally allowed to go untreated, and they often became very offensive for want of attention.

Eight hundred and seventy-four cases were met with by the Medical Inspectors and most of these were dealt with at the School Clinic.

Dental Defects.

The following tables show (a) the number of sound and decayed teeth (both temporary and permanent) and (b) the actual state of teeth and gums, and the grinding capacity; (c) the actual number of decayed teeth, *per child*, among the children examined by the School Dentists.

TABLE B.
ROUTINE DENTAL INSPECTION.

	Age.	Number exam- ined.	State of Teeth.			Condition of Gums.			Grinding Capacity.			Temporary Teeth.		Permanent Teeth.			Hypo- plastic.
			Clean.	Fairly clean.	Dirty.	Healthy	In- flamed.	Septic.	Good.	Average.	Bad.	Sound.	Decayed	Sound.	Decayed.		
															Saveable	Un- saveable	
Boys	6	786	515	256	15	429	146	211	106	606	74	9414	4723	2079	122	22	17
	7	891	549	323	19	458	218	215	69	777	45	7913	5392	5509	395	112	140
	8	871	543	319	9	476	205	190	43	792	36	5911	4358	7678	596	210	223
	9	1317	690	600	27	838	241	238	67	1176	74	5428	4761	17319	915	665	395
	10	835	515	310	10	547	182	106	38	753	44	2697	2596	11444	623	597	214
	11	719	429	280	10	514	142	63	46	634	39	1325	1475	12005	528	572	148
	12	377	241	130	9	297	67	16	38	332	10	380	418	7257	328	353	161
	13	160	52	96	9	133	20	4	25	124	8	59	81	3665	104	231	43
	14	19	7	11	1	15	3	1	3	15	1	2	11	461	12	21	..
	Total	5975	3541	2325	109	3707	1224	1044	435	5209	331	33129	23815	67417	3623	2783	1341
Girls	6	721	501	215	5	389	156	176	70	619	32	8019	4453	2704	148	15	31
	7	846	554	280	12	447	194	205	62	737	47	7275	4717	5913	391	102	67
	8	847	552	285	10	502	170	175	63	740	44	5431	4056	8260	592	188	145
	9	1183	702	468	13	782	216	185	111	981	91	4502	3657	16732	945	676	313
	10	767	504	256	7	485	184	98	43	682	42	1910	1946	11951	707	576	190
	11	633	454	176	3	461	129	43	64	549	20	808	998	11720	637	531	232
	12	334	218	107	9	250	71	13	50	271	13	250	250	7171	337	335	75
	13	169	97	67	5	139	26	4	46	122	1	25	55	4083	156	188	20
	14	20	12	7	1	19	1	..	2	18	..	4	4	486	12	35	..
	Total	5520	3594	1861	65	3474	1147	899	511	4719	290	28224	20136	69020	3925	2646	1073
Boys & Girls	Total	11495	7135	4186	174	7281	2371	1943	946	9928	621	61353	43951	136437	7548	5429	2414

TABLE C.—ROUTINE DENTAL INSPECTION.
TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF DECAYED TEETH AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN EXAMINED IN THE SCHOOL BY SCHOOL DENTISTS DURING THE YEAR 1924.

Number of Decayed Teeth.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20 and up-wards.	Total No. of Decayed Teeth	Total No. of Children.
Boys aged 6— Aggregate No. of Children Percentages	62 7.89	45 5.73	67 8.52	65 8.27	75 9.54	66 8.40	72 9.16	59 7.51	53 6.74	48 6.11	43 5.47	38 4.83	27 3.44	15 1.91	14 1.78	13 1.65	14 1.78	4 .51	4 .51	..	2 .25	4867 ..	786 100.00
Girls aged 6— Aggregate No. of Children Percentages	32 4.44	35 4.85	51 7.07	55 7.63	80 11.10	86 11.93	72 9.99	51 7.07	59 8.18	50 6.94	36 4.99	36 4.99	26 3.60	17 2.36	8 1.11	7 .97	7 .97	6 .83	2 .28	3 .42	2 .28	4616 ..	721 100.00
Boys aged 7— Aggregate No. of Children Percentages	27 3.03	26 2.92	68 7.63	73 8.19	88 9.88	95 10.66	95 10.66	85 9.54	78 8.75	70 7.86	58 6.51	28 3.14	29 3.26	22 2.47	23 2.58	7 .79	10 1.12	4 .45	3 .34	1 .11	1 .11	5899 ..	891 100.00
Girls aged 7— Aggregate No. of Children Percentages	39 4.61	34 4.02	70 8.27	69 8.16	105 12.41	89 10.52	68 8.04	83 9.81	63 7.45	71 8.39	56 6.62	35 4.14	21 2.48	9 1.06	12 1.42	11 1.30	5 .59	3 .35	3 .35	..	..	5210 ..	846 100.00
Boys aged 8— Aggregate No. of Children Percentages	28 3.21	44 5.05	70 8.04	80 9.18	109 12.51	112 12.86	88 10.10	78 8.96	56 6.43	62 7.12	51 5.86	35 4.02	22 2.53	17 1.95	9 1.03	4 .46	4 .46	2 .23	..	..	..	5164 ..	871 100.00
Girls aged 8— Aggregate No. of Children Percentages	34 4.01	41 4.84	56 6.61	103 12.16	108 12.75	89 10.51	104 12.28	65 7.67	81 9.56	47 5.55	46 5.43	34 4.01	17 2.01	12 1.42	5 .59	2 .24	..	2 .24	..	1 .12	..	4836 ..	847 100.00
Boys aged 9— Aggregate No. of Children Percentages	75 5.69	114 8.66	149 11.32	168 12.76	178 13.52	143 10.86	127 9.64	100 7.59	83 6.30	73 5.54	41 3.11	27 2.05	19 1.44	11 .84	4 .30	1 .08	2 .15	2 .15	..	..	..	6341 ..	1317 100.00
Girls aged 9— Aggregate No. of Children Percentages	84 7.10	111 9.38	142 12.00	183 15.46	132 11.16	130 10.99	117 9.89	98 8.28	56 4.73	50 4.23	41 3.47	21 1.78	10 .85	6 .50	..	1 .09	1 .09	..	..	..	..	5278 ..	1183 100.00
Boys aged 10— Aggregate No. of Children Percentages	41 4.91	56 6.70	116 13.89	129 15.45	112 13.41	101 12.10	81 9.70	70 8.38	52 6.23	34 4.07	17 2.04	12 1.44	4 .48	2 .24	6 .72	2 .24	..	..	..	..	..	3816 ..	835 100.00
Girls aged 10— Aggregate No. of Children Percentages	48 6.26	71 9.26	108 14.00	112 14.60	122 15.01	81 10.50	72 9.80	62 8.20	37 4.70	18 2.40	20 2.70	5 .60	9 1.20	2 .20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3229 ..	767 100.00

TABLE C.—Continued.

Number of Decayed Teeth.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20 and up-wards	Total No. of Decayed Teeth.	Total No. of Children.
Boys aged 11— Aggregate No. of Children Percentages	66 9.18	101 14.05	130 18.08	115 16.00	91 12.66	65 9.04	47 6.54	32 4.44	36 5.00	11 1.53	7 .97	8 1.11	5 .70	2 .28	3 .42	..	..	..	..	..	..	2575 ..	719 100.00
Girls aged 11— Aggregate No. of Children Percentages	82 12.96	65 10.27	98 15.48	112 17.69	103 16.28	62 9.79	42 6.64	20 3.16	19 3.00	13 2.05	8 1.26	4 .63	4 .63	..	1 .16	..	..	..	..	..	..	2166 ..	633 100.00
Boys aged 12— Aggregate No. of Children Percentages	55 14.58	62 16.45	71 18.83	59 15.65	44 11.67	31 8.22	25 6.63	17 4.51	8 2.12	1 .27	..	3 .80	1 .27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1099 ..	377 100.00
Girls aged 12— Aggregate No. of Children Percentages	48 14.37	60 17.96	61 18.26	51 15.27	46 13.77	35 10.48	16 4.80	8 2.39	7 2.10	1 .30	..	1 .30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	922 ..	334 100.00
Boys aged 13— Aggregate No. of Children Percentages	18 11.25	28 17.50	30 18.75	42 26.25	24 15.00	10 6.24	4 2.50	1 .63	2 1.25	1 .63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	416 ..	160 100.00
Girls aged 13— Aggregate No. of Children Percentages	35 20.72	31 18.34	34 20.13	30 17.75	13 7.69	13 7.69	7 4.14	2 1.18	1 .59	2 1.18	..	1 .59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	399 ..	169 100.00
Boys aged 14— Aggregate No. of Children Percentages	2 10.53	7 36.84	2 10.53	4 21.05	1 5.26	2 10.53	..	1 5.26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44 ..	19 100.00
Girls aged 14— Aggregate No. of Children Percentages	1 5.00	5 25.00	4 20.00	8 40.00	1 5.00	..	..	..	..	..	1 5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51 ..	20 100.00
TOTAL Girls and Boys— Aggregate No. of Children Percentages	775 6.74	936 8.14	1328 11.55	1458 12.68	1432 12.46	1210 10.53	1037 9.02	832 7.24	691 6.01	552 4.80	425 3.70	288 2.51	194 1.69	115 1.00	85 .74	48 .42	43 .37	23 .21	12 .11	5 .05	3 .03	56928 ..	11495 100.00

Average No. of Decayed Teeth per Child—4.95.

Crippling Defects.

Amongst the Code Group cases 12 children were referred for treatment on account of rickets.

The School Medical Inspectors have noticed that rickets and ricketty deformities are now becoming less obvious than in former years. It is thought that the work of the Child Welfare Department, where numerous cases of rickets have been dealt with by massage for several years past, is partly responsible for this improvement.

Infectious Disease.

A system of notification is in force whereby the Head Teachers forward to the Medical Officer of Health particulars of the cause of absence from sickness of the children attending their schools. These returns are sent in weekly, and are classified in the following table :—

RETURN OF SICKNESS IN SCHOOLS DURING THE YEAR 1924.

Notifiable Diseases.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Chicken Pox.	Mumps.	Ringworm.	Ophthalmia.	Sore Throat.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Colds.	Other Diseases.
378	1969	592	942	2150	194	236	3223	1905	18231	11564

Following Up.

The work of following up has been carried out by (a) the School Medical Officers, and (b) School Nurses.

A large number of cases seen in the schools during the course of routine inspection are referred to the Inspection Clinic for further examination at a later date.

Formerly " Home Visits " for the purpose of following up were carried out almost entirely by the Attendance

Officers. The School Nurses, however, are now undertaking this work. During the last year they paid over 743 home visits.

Medical Treatment.

A number of defects requiring treatment are dealt with under the Local Authorities' Scheme. This includes :—(1) The treatment of Minor Ailments at the School Clinic ; (2) The treatment of scalp ringworm at the X-Ray Clinic ; (3) The treatment of Alopecia by the High Frequency Current ; (4) the treatment of Dental defects at the Dental Clinic ; (5) the treatment of visual defects at the Eye Clinic ; and (6) the surgical treatment of tonsils and adenoids at the Salford Royal Hospital.

The Minor Ailments Clinic.

During the past year 1,884 new cases were treated at the Minor Ailments Clinics, Regent Road and Teneriffe Street, and the attendances of patients totalled 35,312. The cases which received treatment were those who would otherwise have received little or no attention, such as chronic ear discharge, chronic nasal discharge, often accompanied by impaired hearing ; skin diseases such as tinea, alopecia, eczema, impetigo, sores and septic conditions, and such common external eye diseases as conjunctivitis and blepharitis.

It is found that the great majority of these cases rapidly improve under thorough treatment, and, as a rule, even the bad cases are soon able to resume school.

The treatment is carried out by the School Nurses under the direction of the Medical Officers.

Two School Nurses attend the Regent Road Clinic each morning and one attends the Teneriffe Street Clinic each afternoon.

All cases attending the Clinic are first examined either at the Inspection Clinic or at school by the Medical Officers, who issue cards authorising the child's attendance at the Treatment Clinic.

The cards show the doctor's diagnosis and instructions for treatment, and the date of attendance is stamped thereon for the information of the teacher. No child is treated at the Minor Ailments Clinic unless first authorised and given a card by the Medical Officer, otherwise the Nurses would be quickly overwhelmed.

The following table shows the number of new cases and attendances up to December 31st, 1924 :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
New Cases	1006	878	1884
Attendances	18909	16403	35312

Tonsils and Adenoids.

The Education Committee have an arrangement for the surgical treatment of these cases at the Salford Royal Hospital.

A list of cases considered suitable for operation, is submitted to the hospital. After operation, children are re-examined at the Inspection Clinic by a School Medical Officer.

A charge of 25s. is made by the hospital for each case operated upon, and a portion of this charge is recovered from parents who can afford to contribute towards the cost; 204 cases have been successfully operated on during the year.

Tuberculosis.

Children found to be suffering from definite tuberculosis are generally referred for treatment to the Tuberculosis Department. A certain number of children suffering from suspected tuberculosis are dealt with at the Open Air Schools.

Skin Disease.

RINGWORM.—THE X-RAY CLINIC.

The very efficient X-Ray apparatus for the treatment of ringworm was installed early in the year 1913.

From the beginning this Clinic has been highly successful in coping with the large amount of scalp ringworm of an obstinate type formerly prevalent in the Borough.

It was generally found necessary to epilate the whole scalp in each case according to the five-exposure method of Kienböck. By this method the whole of the scalp is exposed at one sitting of approximately two hours, epilation being complete by about the end of the third week.

After X-Ray application the children are allowed to return to school, wearing a cap, as soon as epilation is complete and no ringworm stumps remain in the scalp.

A nominal charge of 5s. per child treated is made to the parent.

X-Rays have been administered to 44 cases of scalp ringworm during the year. Forty-six cases were certified fit at the end of December.

Of the above 44 cases, it was necessary to epilate the whole scalp in 37 cases, and one patch in 7 cases.

Number of re-examinations after X-Rays, 303.

The children were fit to return to school again, on the average, five weeks after the application of the Rays.

On the other hand the 33 cases cured without the application of X-Rays were only fit to return to school on the average 28.73 weeks after the commencement of treatment, some cases taking as long as two years, and the large majority several months.

It may be too much to hope that the disease will ever be entirely eradicated, but compared with the prevalence of the disease before the provision of X-Ray treatment, the number of cases of scalp ringworm met with at the present time is small indeed.

ECZEMA, IMPETIGO AND SORES.

A large number of such cases are now being dealt with very successfully at the School Clinics, and many obstinate cases of impetigo are returned to school after a few days' treatment.

SCABIES.

Cases are now treated daily by the School Nurses at the Mode Wheel Disinfecting Station, and the children are first given a warm bath, after which the appropriate remedies are applied. In most of these cases the bedding is also disinfected. It is found that this treatment very considerably shortens the duration of the disease.

Ear Disease and Hearing.

Cases of ear disease and defective hearing are generally kept under observation by the School Doctor at the Inspection Clinic, and many of these receive treatment at the School Clinic. This treatment includes the daily syringing, etc., of cases of otorrhœa and also the giving of nasal douches where the impaired hearing is due to catarrh and obstruction of the nasal passages.

Dental Clinic.

The School Dentists, as in previous years, devoted most of their time to conservative dental treatment of the first permanent teeth (six-year old molars). Actual dental inspection in the schools was carried out on four mornings per week, the remainder of the week being occupied with the treatment of defects found in the course of this inspection.

The attendance of the children at the Clinics has been extremely good, very few of them failing to keep their appointments.

Altogether 4,650 children were treated at the Dental Clinics, making 7,028 attendances. There were 6,476 extractions of teeth, 3,117 fillings, 131 dressings and 922 scalings.

The tables on pages 126-129 show in detail the work carried out during the year 1924.

Owing to the impossibility of undertaking dental treatment for all school children in the Borough with the present staff of two, the School Dentists now confine their activities to a limited number of schools, the most needy being selected. This arrangement allows the School Dentists to follow up the cases already treated, and so keep the mouths of the children in order.

Crippling Defects.

A number of children suffering from well-marked ricketty and certain other deformities are very successfully dealt with at the Greengate Dispensary under the supervision of Dr. Mumford. The children so treated are resident in the institution for a period.

The Committee are agreed that the provision of a day school to accommodate 100 crippled children is a necessity. During the year the Committee acquired a piece of land adjoining Buile Hill Park which it was thought might be utilised as a site for a Cripple School.

On further consideration it was realised that a considerable amount of money would have to be expended in preparing this site, which again was not quite as open as it might be.

The Committee are therefore in negotiation with the Parks Committee with a view to effecting an exchange for a more level and more open plot of ground, which would be eminently suitable for the purpose.

Heart and Circulation.

In all well-marked cases of heart disease, the parents were interviewed and warned of the defect, and the children were referred for further examination in three months' time. The teachers were also warned of such defects and advised as to the child's fitness for drill or otherwise.

The Refraction Clinic.

Dr. Meynell's report is herewith appended :—

REPORT OF THE OPHTHALMIC CLINIC, SALFORD EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

“ The work of the Refraction Clinic needs little comment, numbers are reduced in comparison with the years immediately succeeding the war, but this is due to the waiting list having assumed normal proportions.

An enquiry is about to be instituted by the Ministry of Health into the causes of defective vision. Its results may materially modify the function of a refraction clinic.

In reviewing Table S IVa. it may be noticed that figures under the heading of Iritis are omitted. Primary Iritis is uncommon at the Clinic and the cases noted in previous years have, in almost all cases, resembled complicated and severe Keratitis, they have this year been included under that heading.

Retrobulbar Neuritis is recognised with increased frequency. It is not sought for in Routine examination, but only in those cases, who with an almost perfect physical eye, fail to see well. Almost without exception these children suffer from an unhealthy condition of the Nasal Pharynx and it is to the Rhinologist they should look for assistance."

TABLE S IVa.

SUMMARY OF CASES SEEN BY THE OPHTHALMIC OFFICER AT THE
EDUCATION OFFICE DURING THE YEAR 1924.

A.—REFRACTIONS.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Hypermetropia	63	66	129
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	25	14	39
Compound Hypermetropic Astigmatism ...	230	237	467
Myopia	29	35	64
Myopic Astigmatism	16	9	25
Compound Myopic Astigmatism	59	62	121
Mixed Astigmatism	50	81	131
Anisometropia	3	6	9
Nil	90	86	176
TOTALS	565	596	1161

TABLE S IVa.—*Continued.*

B.—DISEASES OF THE EYE.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Muscle Disorders—			
Nystagmus	3	1	4
Squint	72	66	138
Disease of the Conjunctivæ and Lids—			
Conjunctivitis	18	24	42
Blepharitis	7	2	9
Disease of the Cornea—			
Keratitis (active)	4	2	6
Nebulæ	11	10	21
Disease of the Lens—			
Cataract	1	1	2
Disease of the Uveal Tract—			
Choroiditis	1	1	2
Coloboma of Choroid.....	1	..	1
Disease of the Optic Nerve—			
Neuritis.....	1	1	2
Atrophy .....	..	2	2
Retrobulbar Neuritis	7	4	11

Open-air Schools.

DAVID LEWIS.

This Day School was opened on the 28th August, 1916, in the open shed and premises in the David Lewis Recreation Ground. The staff consists of a head teacher with two assistants.

BARR HILL.

This school which provides accommodation for 100 delicate children, was opened on the 30th May, 1924.

The school is built on an elevated site, standing well above the valley, and its open front looks due south. The plan resembles the letter "E" with the middle tongue missing, the central portion being a shed left permanently open to the south, and windowed to the north. One projecting wing comprises two classrooms, and the other wing the administrative portion, including kitchen and cloakroom. The classrooms, by means of folding glass doors, can be opened to the east, south and west, but are permanently closed to the north.

Delicate children from 6 to 14 years of age, are admitted, and are daily conveyed to and from the school, free of charge, by a service of special tramcars.

Children arrive at school at 9 o'clock a.m. and remain the whole day, leaving at 6 o'clock p.m. during the summer, and 4-30 p.m. in the winter.

The staff consists of a head teacher and three assistants.

The children admitted to the Open Air Schools, are selected by examination by the Medical Staff, and the parents are urged to get any defects, such as enlarged tonsils and adenoids, or decayed teeth, remedied, before admission to the schools.

No children are admitted who are considered likely to be a source of infection to others.

The school nurse attends each school daily, the children are weighed each week, and the Medical Inspector also visits the schools once a week.

Three meals are provided—breakfast, dinner and tea, for which a maximum charge of 5s. per week is made. After dinner the children rest in the recumbent position for two hours, either in the open when weather permits, or under cover, when wet.

Children who have been discharged from the Open Air Schools to the ordinary schools, are invited periodically to the Clinic, for observation of their further progress.

Open-air Schools, Year 1924.

DAVID LEWIS.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number of Admissions during 1924	38 ..	33 ..	71
Number of Discharges during 1924	39 ..	35 ..	74
Number of Children on Register at end of Year 1924	35 ..	40 ..	75

CHILDREN DISCHARGED DURING 1924.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Average "Stay" in School (weeks).....	47·2 ..	37·5 ..	42·6
AVERAGE GAIN IN WEIGHT.....	6·8 ..	6·4 ..	6·6 lbs.
	yr. mth.	yr. mth.	yr. mth.
Average age on Admission	9 9 ..	8 3 ..	9 1

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Transferred to Ordinary School	19 ..	18 ..	37
Left, aged 14.....	4 ..	6 ..	10
Admitted to Nab Top, Marple	6 ..	6 ..	12
Transferred to Barr Hill School	3 ..	1 ..	4
Unfit for any School	1 ..	1 ..	2
Taken off Rolls (poor attendance)	1 ..	.. ..	1
„ „ „ (removed from district) ...	3 ..	1 ..	4
„ „ „ (parents' wish)	2 ..	2 ..	4
	39 ..	35 ..	74

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES FROM WHICH THE ABOVE DISCHARGED
CHILDREN WERE SUFFERING.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Tuberculosis, Lungs, (Early)	2	4	6
„ „ (Suspected).....	6	7	13
„ Glands.....	4	3	7
„ Abdomen	2	..	2
Enlarged Glands, (Non-Tubercular)	3	2	5
Asthma and Bronchitis	2	1	3
Anæmia	3	4	7
Delicate	12	10	22
Malnutrition	1	..	1
Rickets.....	4	1	5
Chorea .....	..	2	2
Epilepsy (Suspected) .....	..	1	1
	39	35	74

BARR HILL.

Number of admissions during 1924	67	64	131
Number of Discharges during 1924	14	13	27
Number of Children on Register at end of Year 1924	53	51	104

CHILDREN DISCHARGED DURING 1924.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Average " Stay " in School (weeks)	17.5	18.6	18.2
AVERAGE GAIN IN WEIGHT.....	4.8	7.5	6.2lbs.
	yr. mth.	yr. mth.	yr. mth.
Average age on Admission	9 1	11 0	10 0
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Transferred to Ordinary School	10	11	21
Taken off Rolls (removed from district)..	3	2	5
„ „ „ (parents' wish)	1	..	1
	14	13	27

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES FROM WHICH THE ABOVE DISCHARGED CHILDREN WERE SUFFERING.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Tuberculosis, Lungs, (suspected) .. .. .	..	1	1
„ Abdomen (suspected).....	1	..	1
Pleural Effusion.....	..	1	1
Enlarged Glands, (Non-Tubercular) .. .. .	..	1	1
Asthma and Bronchitis	3	2	5
Anæmia	4	5	9
Delicate	5	2	7
Debility	1	..	1
Rickets.....	..	1	1
	14	13	27

Physical Training.

The School Medical Officers advise as to the kind of exercises to be adopted in some cases of temporary deformity, such as slight scoliosis.

Provision of Meals.

The usual arrangements with regard to cooking of dinners and the conveyance to the feeding centres were followed.

The number of children requiring free meals shows an increase during the year, the average monthly number being 175, as compared with 139 for the previous year.

Children examined in the schools by the Medical Officers and found to be suffering from malnutrition are referred for investigation into the parents' means and, where necessary, free meals are given.

Swimming Instruction.

During the season just closed, 21 Swimming Instructors were appointed for boys and four for girls, and the number of attendances of children during school hours at the several baths was 28,808 in the case of boys, and 23,245 in the case of girls, making a total of 52,053, as compared with 46,373 in the previous year. Reports were received from the Instructors that, of the children attending the baths, 1,263 boys and 787 girls proved themselves able to swim.

In order to encourage the children to learn swimming, the Baths Committee have continued the arrangement under which a free season ticket for the ensuing year is given to each scholar who, at the commencement of the season, is unable to swim more than ten yards, and who at the end of the season has proved himself able to swim one length of the bath. Certificates of proficiency are also awarded by the Education Committee, after an examination conducted by a Committee of Head Teachers. The number of such certificates gained during the past season was 1,538, compared with 1,506 for the previous year.

Co-operation of Parents.

Parents present at the inspection are, of course, notified directly of any defect discovered, and they are advised as to the necessary treatment. When parents are absent at the time of the inspection, and it is desirable that they should be interviewed with respect to defects discovered, invitations for these parents to attend the inspection clinic, together with the children, are issued, and so the cases are followed up.

Co-operation of Teachers.

Previous to the visit of the School Doctor, teachers notify parents of the date and time at which their children will be examined.

Each Head Teacher supplies weekly to the Medical Officer a return of sickness in the schools. In this way early information is obtained as to the outbreak of any infectious sickness amongst school children.

Again, a large number of the special cases examined at the Inspection Clinic are children who have been referred by school teachers for medical examination.

In the case of mentally defective children the work of the Medical Officer is greatly facilitated by the special reports which are furnished by Head Teachers.

Co-operation of School Attendance Officers.

The assistance of the School Attendance Officers is obtained in the case of children who have been invited to the Inspection Clinic and do not attend.

Cleansing notices issued in accordance with Section 122 of the Children Act, 1908, are delivered by the Attendance Officers, who insure the attendance of the verminous children at the cleansing centre.

The Superintendent of Attendance Officers is daily supplied with all information with respect to periods of school exclusion, or fitness for school in the case of children examined at the Inspection and Treatment Clinics.

Co-operation of Voluntary Bodies.

The co-operation of the Invalid Children's Aid Association and the Crippled Children's Help Association has been obtained in a number of cases. Through these agencies a considerable number of children have been sent to Holiday and Convalescent Homes at the seaside, or in the country, and in the case of some of the cripples suitable apparatus has been supplied by these voluntary bodies.

Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children.

A list of the above children maintained in special institutions will be found in Tables S IIIA. and S IIIB. in the Statistical Tables.

A school for the accommodation of partially blind children was opened in the Borough on March 7th, 1921. This school serves as a Day School for children who are not totally blind, but whose vision is too defective for them to be taught in the ordinary schools. Twenty children were admitted during the year.

Cases of total blindness are sent to a residential institution.

One of the School Medical Officers, Dr. H. Heathcote, is engaged in the examination and classification of mentally defective children with respect to their suitability for treatment in :—

- (a) Resident Institutions for Imbeciles.
- (b) Special Residential Schools for Mentally Defective Children.
- (c) Special Day Schools for Mentally Defective Children.
- (d) Special Classes in Ordinary Schools.

A similar list is prepared in the case of physically defective children in respect of their suitability for treatment in :—

- (a) Residential Open-Air Schools.
- (b) Day Open-Air Schools.
- (c) Sanatorium Schools.
- (d) Special Residential Schools for Cripples.
- (e) Special Day Schools for Cripples.
- (f) Special Residential Schools for Epileptics.

Nursery Schools.

As yet there is but one in the Borough, namely, at Encombe Place, where about sixty children are in daily attendance. This school is visited each week by the Child Welfare Medical Officer.

The school is also visited by the School Nurse for the purpose of “cleanliness inspection.”

Secondary Schools.

The work of medical inspection in respect of the Secondary Schools has been undertaken by one of the Medical Inspection Staff, Dr. H. Heathcote.

On the occasion of the visit of the doctor to each of these schools the whole of the pupils in attendance have been submitted to medical examination. This examination is the same in character as in the case of Elementary Schools, and in the same way parents have an opportunity of being present.

Children who may be suffering from tonsils and adenoids or defective vision may now participate in the Education Committee's scheme for treatment.

Following up is undertaken by Dr. H. Heathcote, who re-visits the school in order to ascertain whether the treatment recommended has been carried out.

Tables showing the number of pupils examined and the findings of the Medical Inspector will be found in the Statistical Tables.

Miscellaneous.

A number of Teachers, Exhibitioners, Bursars, and special cases have been medically examined by the Medical Officers during the year. (See Table S IB. in the Statistical Tables.)

The total number of children medically examined in the Elementary Schools during the year amounted to 10,843.

During the year 25,667 invitations were sent out to children referred for medical treatment, and there were 18,269 attendances; 6,026 cases were discharged from the Clinic, 89·46 per cent of which were remedied. (See Pages 161–162 of Statistical Tables.)

Summary of Examinations.

During the year 1924, 50,065 examinations were conducted by the Medical Officers of the Education Committee.

These examinations were made up as follows :—

(a) Children belonging to Code Groups	
examined in the Schools	10,843

(b) Cases of visual defects examined by retinoscopy at Chapel Street	1,161
(c) Absentees and cases of disease or defect examined by the Medical Officers at Regent Road Centre and Teneriffe Street Centre	18,269
(d) Verminous cases in which cleansing notices have been served under Section 122 of the Children Act, 1908, examined at Regent Road..	1,484
(e) Teachers, pupil teachers, bursars, and various special cases examined	3,026
(f) Children examined in the schools by the School Dentist	13,208
(g) Children examined in Secondary Schools	1,892
(h) Employment Certificates issued ..	182

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Elementary Schools.

TABLE I.

RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1924.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number of Code Group Inspections—			
Entrants	1467	1533	3000
Intermediates	1968	1929	3897
Leavers	2074	1872	3946
Total	5509	5334	10843

Number of other Routine Inspection

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number of Special Inspections	3551	3441	6992
Number of Re-inspections	7154	6855	14009
Total	10705	10296	21001

TABLE I—Continued.
AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF CHILDREN EXAMINED AT THE ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION.

BOYS. AVERAGE HEIGHT IN INCHES				GIRLS. AVERAGE HEIGHT IN INCHES.			
Average age in years	5 $\frac{7}{12}$	8 $\frac{7}{12}$	12 $\frac{6}{12}$	Average age in years	5 $\frac{6}{12}$	8 $\frac{6}{12}$	12 $\frac{5}{12}$
Number examined	1467	1968	2074	Number examined	1533	1929	1872
Anthropometric standard at 5, 8 and 12 years respectively	40.4	46.9	54.7	Anthropometric Standard at 5, 8 and 12 years respectively	40.2	46.3	54.9
Salford average	40.8	47.4	53.7	Salford Average	40.6	46.9	54.2
Difference	+ .4	+ .5	- 1.0	Difference	+ .4	+ .6	- .7
BOYS. AVERAGE WEIGHT IN LBS.				GIRLS. AVERAGE WEIGHT IN LBS.			
Average age in years	5 $\frac{7}{12}$	8 $\frac{7}{12}$	12 $\frac{6}{12}$	Average age in years	5 $\frac{6}{12}$	8 $\frac{6}{12}$	12 $\frac{5}{12}$
Number Examined	1467	1968	2074	Number examined	1533	1929	1872
Anthropometric standard at 5, 8 and 12 years respectively	38.2	50.2	71.5	Anthropometric standard at 5, 8, and 12 years respectively	37.3	48.9	72.3
Salford average	38.6	50.9	69.5	Salford average	38.0	49.3	70.0
Difference	+ .4	+ .7	- 2.0	Difference	+ .7	+ .4	- 2.3

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND IN THE COURSE OF MEDICAL
INSPECTION IN 1924.

DEFECTS OR DISEASES.	ROUTINE INSPECTION.		SPECIALS.	
	No. referred for Treatment.	No. requiring to be kept under observation.	No. referred for Treatment.	No. requiring to be kept under observation, but not referred for treatment.
Malnutrition.....	14	17	34	2
Uncleanliness, head .....	..	..	..	..
„ body .....	..	..	..	..
(See Table IV., Group V).				
Skin—				
Ringworm, head	6	..	104	..
„ body	3	..	88	..
Scabies	7	..	39	1
Impetigo	52	..	1037	..
Other Diseases (Non-Tubercular)	54	..	929	2
Eye—				
Blepharitis	35	..	184	..
Conjunctivitis	35	..	325	2
Keratitis	5	..	40	1
Corneal Ulcer	1	..	13	1
Corneal Opacities	4	..	8	..
Defective Vision	778	..	67	3
Squint	69	..	23	..
Other Conditions	8	..	36	..
Ear—				
Defective Hearing	67	6	147	16
Otitis Media	131	1	460	14
Other Ear Diseases	12	2	17	1
Nose and Throat—				
Enlarged Tonsils.....	200	72	339	100
Adenoids.....	40	11	176	17
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids.	100	19	231	20
Other Conditions	51	10	179	28
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tubercular)	17	22	155	42
Defective Speech	10	3	7	9
Teeth—Dental Disease	1017	1	185	..
Heart and Circulation—				
Heart Disease, Organic	34	15	47	114
„ „ Functional	7	15	18	38
Anæmia	107	23	282	74

TABLE II.—Continued.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND IN THE COURSE OF MEDICAL
INSPECTION IN 1924.

DEFECTS OR DISEASES.	ROUTINE INSPECTION.		SPECIALS.	
	No. referred for Treatment.	No. requiring to be kept under observation.	No. referred for Treatment.	No. requiring to be kept under observation, but not referred for treatment.
Lungs—				
Bronchitis.....	188	51	314	157
Other Non-Tubercular Diseases.	23	..	106	30
Tuberculosis—				
Pulmonary, Definite	4	..	39	51
„ Suspected	27	9	80	155
Non-Pulmonary, Glands.....	3	3	38	4
„ Spine	1	..	3	..
Hip	2	..	7	1
Other Bones and Joints.....	2	1	3	..
Skin	1	..	5	..
Other Forms	1	..	17	13
Nervous System—				
Epilepsy	4	4	16	15
Chorea.....	8	5	104	40
Other Conditions	25	7	42	15
Deformities—				
Rickets	12	3	38	4
Spinal Curvature	2	..	4	1
Other Forms	18	2	19	2
Other Defects or Diseases	131	10	608	88
Delicate	76	53	360	156.
Mentally Defective	6	7	10	6
Dull and Backward	2	4	3	5

TABLE II.—*Continued.*

B.—NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN FOUND AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS AND DENTAL DISEASES).

Group.	Number of Children.		Percentage of Children Found to Require Treatment.
	Inspected.	Found to Require Treatment.	
Code Groups—			Per cent.
Entrants	3000	526	17·53
Intermediates	3897	790	20·27
Leavers	3946	911	23·09
Total (code groups)	10843	2227	20·54
Other Routine Inspections .....	..	..	..

TABLE II.—Continued.

C.—DETAILS OF RE-EXAMINATION OF CHILDREN IN CODE GROUPS.

Defects or Diseases.	Had Treatment.	Not had Treatment.
Malnutrition.....	7	..
Uncleanliness, head	56	..
„ body .....	..	..
Skin—		
Ringworm, head	7	..
„ body	2	..
Scabies	5	..
Impetigo	51	1
Other Diseases (Non-Tubercular)	58	1
Eye—		
Blepharitis	33	3
Conjunctivitis	30	2
Keratitis	2	..
Corneal Ulcer	1	..
Corneal Opacities	3	..
Defective Vision	315	96
Squint	9	..
Other Conditions	4	..
Ear—		
Defective Hearing	51	9
Otitis Media	94	12
Other Ear Diseases	9	..
Nose and Throat—		
Enlarged Tonsils.....	116	97
Adenoids.....	32	17
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	65	28
Other Conditions	48	8
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tubercular)	14	9
Defective Speech	7	8
Teeth—Dental Disease	364	568
Heart and Circulation—		
Heart Disease, Organic	7	1
„ „ Functional	32	3
Anæmia	89	10
Lungs—		
Bronchitis.....	154	23
Other Non-Tubercular Diseases	67	1
Tuberculosis—		
Pulmonary .....	..	..
„ Suspected	11	1
Non-Pulmonary, Glands.....	..	..
„ Spine	1	..
„ Hip	1	..
„ Other Bones and Joints ...	2	..
„ Skin	1	..
„ Other Forms	2	..
Nervous System—		
Epilepsy	2	..
Chorea.....	14	..
Other Conditions	11	..
Deformities—		
Rickets.....	6	2
Spinal Curvature .....	..	..
Other Forms	9	..
Other Defects or Diseases	129	11
Delicate	78	13
Mentally Defective	5	..
Dull and Backward	2	..
Number of Children Re-Examined	2,732	
Had Treatment.....	1,839	= 67.31 per cent.
Not had Treatment	893	

TABLE III.

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA.

			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Blind (including partially blind).	(i.) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally blind.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind....	4	5	9
		Attending Public Elementary Schools .....	..	..	..
		At other Institutions.....	..	..	..
		At no School or Institution..	..	..	..
	(ii.) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially blind.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind....	31	39	70
		Attending Public Elementary Schools .....	..	1	1
At other Institutions.....		..	1	1	
At no School or Institution..		..	2	2	
Deaf (including deaf and dumb and partially deaf).	(i.) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally deaf or deaf and dumb.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf....	17	11	28
		Attending Public Elementary Schools .....	..	..	..
		At other Institutions.....	..	..	..
		At no School or Institution..	1	..	1
	(ii.) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially deaf.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf....	2	1	3
		Attending Public Elementary Schools	1	..	1
At other Institutions		1	..	1	
At no School or Institution..		1	..	1	
Mentally Defective.	Feeble-minded (cases not notifiable to the Local Control Authority).	Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	2	..	2
		Attending Public Elementary Schools	49	45	94
		At other Institutions.....	1	..	1
		At no School or Institution..	33	36	69
	Notified to the Local Control Authority during the year	Feeble-minded	11	5	16
		Imbeciles	1	1	2
Idiots .....		..	..	..
Epileptics	Suffering from Severe Epilepsy.	Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics.....	4	1	5
		In Institutions other than Certified Special Schools....	..	..	..
		Attending Public Elementary Schools	14	13	27
		At no School or Institution..	15	15	30
	Suffering from Epilepsy which is not severe.	Attending Public Elementary Schools	10	10	20
		At no School or Institution..	3	3	6

TABLE III.—Continued.

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA.

			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Physically Defective.	Infectious pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	10	10	20
		At other Institutions.....	..	1	1
		At no School or Institution..	15	16	31
	Non-infectious but active pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board .....	..	..	..
		At Certified Residential Open-Air Schools .....	..	..	..
		At Certified Day Open-Air Schools .....	..	..	..
		At Public Elementary Schools.	3	4	7
		At other Institutions.....	..	..	..
		At no School or Institution..	21	26	47
	Delicate children (<i>e.g.</i> , pre or latent tuberculosis, malnutrition, debility, anæmia, &c.).	At Certified Residential Open-Air Schools .....	..	..	..
		At Certified Day Open-Air Schools	64	72	136
		At Public Elementary Schools.	185	251	436
		At other Institutions.....	..	..	..
		At no School or Institution..	46	67	113
	Active non-pulmonary tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	1	..	1
		At Public Elementary Schools.	12	10	22
		At other Institutions.....	2	..	2
		At no School or Institution..	12	11	23
	Crippled Children (other than those with active tuberculous Disease), <i>e.g.</i> , children suffering from paralysis, &c., and including those with severe heart disease.	At Certified Hospital Schools.	..	..	..
		At Certified Residential Cripple Schools .....	..	..	..
		At Certified Day Cripple Schools .....	..	..	..
		At Public Elementary Schools.	33	42	75
		At other Institutions.....	1	..	1
		At no School or Institution..	31	25	56

TABLE IIIa.

**MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN EXAMINED DURING 1924 BY THE
MEDICAL OFFICER.**

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Imbeciles	4	2	6
Mentally Defectives	23	15	38
Epileptic Mentally Defectives	3	1	4
Dull and Backward	9	15	24
Found Normal	1	2	3
Total	40	35	75

Recommended for	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Special Residential School for M.D.'s	1	4	5
Special Day School for M.D.'s	7	4	11
Resident Institution for Imbeciles	4	2	6
Special Day Blind School	1	..	1
Resident Institution for low-grade Feeble-minded	17	8	25
Special Class for Dull and Backward	9	12	21
Ordinary School	1	5	6
Total	40	35	75

**PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN
(CRIPPLES, EPILEPTICS, &c.).**

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Epileptics	5	15	20
Cripples	10	8	18
Cripples with Tuberculosis (Lungs) .....	..	1	1
Rickets	2	..	2
Infantile Paralysis	1	2	3
Hemiplegia	1	1	2
Congenital Malformation of Limbs	1	..	1
Heart	2	..	2
Defective Speech	1	..	1
Deaf and Dumb	1	..	1
Partially Blind and Deaf	1	..	1
Found Normal	2	..	2
Total	27	27	54

TABLE IIIa.—*Continued.*

Recommended for	Boys.	Girls.	Total
Special Residential School for Epileptics	4	12	16
Special Day School for Cripples	13	7	20
Sanatorium School for Surgical Tubercular Cases	4	1	5
Sanatorium for Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	..	1	1
Deaf and Dumb School	1	..	1
Day Open-Air School .....	..	2	2
Special School for Partially Blind	1	..	1
Ordinary School	4	4	8
Total	27	27	54

TABLE IV.

RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1924.

TREATMENT TABLE.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS, FOR WHICH SEE
GROUP V.).

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects Treated or under Treatment During the Year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Skin —			
Ringworm, Scalp	86	16	102
" Body	67	17	84
Scabies	36	3	39
Impetigo	940	70	1010
Other Skin Diseases	787	143	930
Minor Eye Defects	604	80	684
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.).			
Minor Ear Defects	514	115	629
Miscellaneous	381	122	503
(Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, etc.).			
Total.....	3415	566	3981

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (EXCLUDING MINOR EYE DEFECTS TREATED AS MINOR AILMENTS, GROUP I.).

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Submitted to refraction by private practitioner or at hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	1161	..	..	1161
Other Defects or Diseases of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)	279	..	..	279
Total	1440	..	..	1440

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	984
(b) Otherwise.....	—

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme.....	751
(b) Otherwise.....	—

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

Received Operative Treatment.			Received other Forms of Treatment.	Total Number Treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Total.		
204	74	278	288	566

GROUP IV.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of children who were :—		Number
(a) Inspected by the Dentist :		of
Aged :		Children. Total.
Routine Age Groups, 5 years.....		—
6	„	1,507
7	„	1,737
8	„	1,718
9	„	2,500
10	„	1,602
11	„	1,352
12	„	711
13	„	329
14	„	39
Specials		11,495
Grand Total		1,713
		13,208
(b) Found to require treatment		6,552
(c) Actually treated		4,650
(d) Re-treated during the year as the result of periodical examination (included under (c) above).....		1344
(2) Half-days devoted to (a) Inspection		132
(b) Treatment		685
		817
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment		7,028
(4) Fillings (a) Permanent Teeth		3,116
(b) Temporary Teeth		1
		3,117
(5) Extractions (a) Permanent Teeth		435
(b) Temporary Teeth		6,041
		6,476
(6) Administrations of local anæsthetics for extractions.....		2,755
(7) Other operations (a) Permanent Teeth		1,032
(b) Temporary Teeth		21
		1,053

GROUP V.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(i.) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	3
(ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by the School Nurses	94,300
(iii.) Number of individual children found unclean.....	2,567
(iv.) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	780
(v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—	
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	—
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	—

RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF CHILDREN DISCHARGED
FROM CLINICS DURING 1924.

Defects or Diseases.	Remedied.	Improved.	No change or no report.	Total.	Percentage remedied.
Malnutrition.....	8	3	1	12	66·66
Uncleanliness, head	40	..	..	40	100·00
„ body	4	..	..	4	100·00
Skin—					
Ringworm, head	95	..	..	95	100·00
„ body	81	..	..	81	100·00
Scabies	33	..	..	33	100·00
Impetigo	1017	1	..	1018	99·90
Other Diseases— (Non-Tubercular)	798	4	3	805	99·13
Eye—					
Blepharitis	161	2	1	164	98·17
Conjunctivitis	283	1	2	286	98·95
Keratitis	30	1	3	34	88·23
Corneal Ulcer	9	..	2	11	81·82
Corneal Opacities	4	2	2	8	50·00
*Defective Vision	22	1	18	41	53·66
*Squint	8	..	13	21	38·09
Other Conditions	39	..	2	41	95·12
Ear—					
Defective Hearing	158	8	3	169	93·49
Otitis Media	305	12	21	338	90·24
Other Ear Diseases	18	..	..	18	100·00
Nose and Throat—					
Enlarged Tonsils.....	243	7	68	318	76·42
Adenoids.....	151	2	16	169	89·35
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	145	1	32	178	81·46
Other Conditions	164	9	2	175	93·71
Enlarged Cervical Glands— (Non-Tubercular)	111	8	2	121	91·74
Defective Speech.....	..	7	..	7	..
*Teeth—Dental Disease.....	27	..	49	76	35·53
Heart and Circulation—					
Heart Disease, Organic .....	..	33	13	46	..
„ Functional	26	8	1	35	74·29
Anæmia	140	31	10	181	77·35

* These figures include cases coming under the notice of the School Doctors at the Inspection Clinic, and do not include the great bulk of cases treated at the Ophthalmic and Dental Clinics.

RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF CHILDREN DISCHARGED
FROM CLINICS DURING 1924—*Continued.*

Defects or Diseases.	Remedied.	Improved.	No change or no report.	Total.	Percentage remedied.
Lungs—					
Bronchitis.....	258	23	15	296	87.16
Other Non-Tubercular Diseases	87	7	5	99	87.88
Tuberculosis—					
Pulmonary, Definite .....	..	1	3	4	..
„ Suspected	39	7	5	51	76.47
Non-Pulmonary, Glands	11	6	3	20	55.00
„ Spine .....	..	..	1	1	..
„ Hip	1	..	1	2	50.00
„ Other Bones and Joints .	..	..	..	..	..
„ Skin	3	..	..	3	100.00
„ Other Forms .	10	3	2	15	66.67
Nervous System—					
Epilepsy	9	..	1	10	90.00
Chorea.....	81	8	10	99	81.82
Other Conditions	39	9	7	55	70.91
Deformities—					
Rickets	6	7	1	14	42.86
Spinal Curvature .....	..	..	..	..	..
Other Forms	4	4	5	13	30.77
Other Defects or Diseases	525	22	25	572	91.78
Delicate	198	30	17	245	80.82
Mentally Defective .....	..	2	..	2	..
Dull and Backward .....	..	..	..	..	..
Total	5391	270	365	6026	89.46

TABLE V.

SUMMARY OF TREATMENT OF DEFECTS SHOWN IN TABLE IV.
(GROUPS I., II., III., AND IV.)

Disease or Defect.	Number of children.			
	Referred for Treatment.	Treated.		
		Under Local Education Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Minor Ailments	4758	3415	566	3981
Visual Defects	1340	1161	..	1161
Defects of Nose and Throat.	1316	204	362	566
Dental Defects	6552	4650	..	4650
Other Defects	4740	1246	..	1246
Total	18706	10676	928	11604

TABLE VI.

SUMMARY RELATING TO CHILDREN MEDICALLY INSPECTED AT THE
ROUTINE INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1924.

(1) The total number of children medically inspected at the routine inspections	10843
(2) The number of children in (1) suffering from—	
Malnutrition	31
Skin Disease	122
Defective Vision (including Squint)	847
Eye Disease	88
Defective Hearing	73
Ear Disease	146
Nose and Throat Disease	503
Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-tubercular)	39
Defective Speech	13
Dental Disease	1018
Heart Disease—	
Organic	49
Functional.....	22
Anæmia	130
Lung Disease (non-tubercular)	262
Tuberculosis—	
Pulmonary, Definite	4
„ Suspected	36
Non-pulmonary	14
Disease of the Nervous System.....	53
Deformities	37
Other Defects and Diseases	289
(3) The number of children in (1) suffering from defects (other than uncleanliness or defective clothing or footgear) who require to be kept under observation (but not referred for treatment)	243
(4) The number of children in (1) who were referred for treatment (excluding uncleanliness, defective clothing, &c.).....	2977
(5) The number of children in (4) who received treatment for one or more defects (excluding uncleanliness, defective clothing, &c.)	1783

TABLE Ia.

**NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS INSPECTED
DURING 1924.**

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION.

	Prepara- tory.	Entrants.		Intermediates.		Leavers.		Totals.
		12	13	14	15	16	17	
Boys	9	89	85	172	153	..	15	523
Girls	293	310	198	292	146	93	37	1369
Total ...	302	399	283	464	299	93	52	1892

B.—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

	Special Cases.	Re-examinations (<i>i.e.</i> , No. of Children re-examined).
Boys	105
Girls	49
Totals	154

**C.—TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN INSPECTED BY THE MEDICAL
OFFICER WHETHER AS ROUTINE OR SPECIAL CASES**

(No child to be counted more than once in a year.)

Number of Individual Children Inspected 1892

TABLE IIa.

A.—ROUTINE INSPECTION OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Defects or Diseases. .	No. referred for Treatment.	No. requiring to be kept under observation.
Malnutrition.....	..	..
Uncleanliness, head	221	..
body .....	..	..
Skin—		
Ringworm, head .....	..	..
„ body	1	..
Scabies .....	..	..
Impetigo .....	..	..
Other Diseases (Non-Tubercular).....	28	16
Eye—		
Blepharitis	6	1
Conjunctivitis .....	..	1
Keratitis .....	..	..
Corneal Ulcer	1	..
Corneal Opacities .....	..	2
Defective Vision	171	234
Squint	2	13
Other Conditions .....	..	..
Ear—		
Defective Hearing	10	2
Otitis Media	10	..
Other Ear Diseases	1	..
Nose and Throat—		
Enlarged Tonsils.....	26	120
Adenoids.....	18	11
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	18	6
Other Conditions	5	30
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tubercular) ..	2	4
Defective Speech	6	..
Teeth—Dental Disease	225	..
Heart and Circulation—		
Heart Disease, Organic	9	19
„ „ Functional	1	29
Anæmia	27	21
Lungs—		
Bronchitis.....	13	10
Other Non-Tubercular Diseases	2	2

TABLE IIa.—Continued.

Defects or Diseases.	No. referred for Treatment.	No. requiring to be kept under observation.
Tuberculosis—		
Pulmonary, Definite .....	..	..
" Suspected	4	2
Non-Pulmonary, Glands.....	2	8
Spine .....	..	..
" Hip .....	..	..
" Other Bones and Joints.	..	..
" Skin .....	..	..
" Other Forms .....	..	..
Nervous System—		
Epilepsy .....	..	..
Chorea.....	2	..
Other Conditions	6	13
Deformities—		
Rickets .....	..	1
Spinal Curvature	12	9
Other Forms	9	10
Other Defects or Diseases	31	61
Delicate .....	..	..
Mentally Defective .....	..	..
Dull and Backward .....	..	..
No. of Children Examined.....	1892	..
No. of Individual Children having Defects which required treatment or to be kept under Observation	696	401

TABLE IIa.—Continued.

B.—DETAILS OF RE-EXAMINATION OF CHILDREN IN
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Defects or Diseases.	Had Treatment.	Not had Treatment.
Malnutrition.....	..	..
Uncleanliness, head	12	..
„ body .....	..	..
Skin—		
Ringworm, head .....	..	..
„ body .....	..	..
Scabies .....	..	..
Impetigo	1	..
Other Diseases (Non-Tubercular)	3	2
Eye—		
Blepharitis .....	..	1
Conjunctivitis .....	..	..
Keratitis .....	..	..
Corneal Ulcer .....	..	..
Corneal Opacities .....	..	..
Defective Vision	36	6
Squint .....	..	..
Other Conditions .....	..	..
Ear—		
Defective Hearing .....	..	..
Otitis Media .....	..	..
Other Ear Disease .....	..	..
Nose and Throat—		
Enlarged Tonsils.....	2	4
Adenoids.....	5	2
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids .....	..	1
Other Conditions .....	..	..
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tubercular) ..	..	..
Teeth—		
Dental Disease	31	28
Heart and Circulation—		
Heart Disease, Organic	2	..
„ Functional .....	..	..
Anæmia	2	..
Lungs—		
Tuberculosis, Suspected.....	1	..
Bronchitis.....	..	..
Other Non-Tubercular Diseases .....	..	..
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)—		
Glands .....	..	..
Nervous System—		
Epilepsy .....	..	..
Chorea.....	..	..
Other Conditions .....	..	..
Deformities—		
Rickets .....	..	..
Spinal Curvature ..	1	1
Other Forms	2	..
Other Defects or Diseases	4	7
Number of Children Re-Examined.....		154
„ Defects had Treatment		102
„ „ not had Treatment		52

TABLE IIIa.

TABLE SHOWING PREVALENCE OF PEDICULOSIS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS
WHERE ALL THE PUPILS PRESENT WERE EXAMINED.

	BOYS.					GIRLS.				
	No. Examined.	Heads.			Vermi- nous bodies.	No. Examined.	Heads.			Vermi- ous bodies.
		A.	B.	C.			A.	B.	C.	
(A) Aggregate Numbers..	523	496	26	1	—	1,369	1,175	194	—	—
(B) Percentages..	—	94·84	4·97	·19	—	—	85·83	14·17	—	—

TABLE S I.

CHILDREN EXAMINED AT THE INSPECTION CENTRES BY THE MEDICAL
INSPECTORS.

	Boys.		Girls.		Total.
New Cases.....	3551	..	3441	..	6992
Re-examinations	5733	..	5544	..	11277
Total Examinations	9284	..	8985	..	18269

CHILDREN EXAMINED BY THE EYE SPECIALIST.

	Boys.		Girls.		Total.
Number examined	565	..	596	..	1161
Spectacles prescribed for	474	..	510	..	984
„ supplied	355	..	396	..	751

TABLE S Ib.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS, ETC.

Teachers	1
Student Teachers.....	7
Bursars	30
Pupil Teachers	17
Entrants to Secondary Schools	580
Special Examinations for Open Air Schools.....	292
Special Examinations for Wembley	1830
Other Special Examinations	139

TABLE S IIa.

CLASSIFICATION OF SPECIAL CASES

EXAMINED BY THE MEDICAL INSPECTORS, AT THE INSPECTION CENTRES,
DURING THE YEAR 1924.

	Boys.		Girls.		Total Examina- tions.
	1st Exam.	Re- examined.	1st Exam.	Re- examined.	
Number of cases examined.....	3551	5733	3441	5544	18269
Malnutrition	20	20	20	38	98
Cleanliness, head	5	5	43	43	96
„ body.....	2	2	3	2	9
Skin—					
Ringworm, head	63	162	44	133	402
„ body	35	54	52	78	219
Impetigo.....	565	767	482	653	2467
Scabies	29	25	14	12	80
Alopecia	98	324	71	197	690
Other Diseases	459	619	317	528	1923
Eye—					
Defective Vision and Squint ..	52	59	39	38	188
External Eye Disease	322	958	319	926	2525
Ear—					
Defective Hearing	100	134	82	121	437
Ear Disease	264	844	250	770	2128
Teeth—					
Dental Disease	97	26	94	30	247
Nose and Throat—					
Enlarged Tonsils	186	151	249	177	763
Adenoids	98	106	113	106	423
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	123	76	139	96	434
Tonsillitis	13	14	22	31	80
Rhinitis	3	1	..	..	4
Other Diseases	76	147	108	171	502
Defective Speech	9	6	5	6	26

TABLE S IIa.—Continued.

CLASSIFICATION OF SPECIAL CASES—Continued.

	Boys.		Girls.		Total Examina- tions.
	1st Exam.	Re- examined.	1st Exam.	Re- examined.	
Heart and Circulation—					
Organic Disease	74	146	94	185	499
Functional Disease	27	37	27	44	135
Anæmia	156	317	222	441	1136
Lungs—					
Pulmonary { Definite	49	40	39	32	160
Tuberculosis { Suspected.....	117	156	137	188	598
Chronic Bronchitis	283	610	210	383	1486
Other Disease	78	134	67	167	446
Nervous System—					
Epilepsy	16	14	16	18	64
Chorea.....	63	136	91	254	544
Mentally Defective.....	13	4	4	..	21
Other Disease	32	50	34	67	183
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis—					
Glands.....	23	47	23	50	143
Bones and Joints	5	2	4	..	11
Other Forms	26	39	18	21	104
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non- Tubercular)	105	232	101	207	645
Delicate	243	446	303	577	1569
Rickets	25	43	18	29	115
Deformities	14	23	13	20	70
Other Defects or Diseases	311	405	324	482	1522
Dull and Backward	7	4	1	..	12
Abscess	41	76	26	70	213
Fit for School	6836	..	6207	..	13043

TABLE S IIIa.

BLIND, DEAF, AND DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

NEW CASES SENT TO SPECIAL SCHOOLS DURING 1924.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
To Residential Blind School	1	1	2
„ Royal Residential School for the Deaf	3	3	6
„ South Bank School for Partially Blind	11	9	20
„ Other Special Schools	2	..	2
TOTALS	17	13	30

TABLE S IIIb.

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN MAINTAINED IN INSTITUTIONS, AT THE
PART COST OF THE COUNCIL, AS AT SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1924.

Name of Institution.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Henshaw's Institution for the Blind, Manchester..	2	5	7
Catholic Blind Asylum, Liverpool	1	..	1
Homes for the Blind, Fulwood, Preston	1	..	1
Royal Residential Schools for the Deaf, Manchester.	13	9	22
Jews Deaf and Dumb Home.....	1	..	1
St. John's Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Boston Spa	3	2	5
Soss Moss Epileptic Colony School	1	..	1
Starnthwaite Epileptic Home	2	..	2
Home for Epileptics, Maghull	1	1	2
Sandlebridge School for Feeble-minded	1	..	.
Pontville School for Mentally Defectives, Ormskirk.	1	..	1
Greengate Dispensary (Grimké Ward)	14	8	22
Heatherwood Hospital, Ascot	2	..	2
TOTALS	43	25	68

TABLE S V.

INSPECTION, TREATMENT, ETC., OF CHILDREN DURING 1924.

(1) The total number of children medically inspected (whether Code Group, special or ailing child)	17,835
(2) The number of children in (1) suffering from defects (other than uncleanliness or defective clothing or footgear) who require to be kept under observation (but not referred for treatment)	1,008
(3) The number of children in (1) who were referred for treatment (excluding uncleanliness, defective clothing, &c.)	7,886
(4) The number of children in (3) who received treatment for one or more defects (excluding uncleanliness, defective clothing, &c.)	5,982

SECTION V.

VETERINARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

Diseases of Animals Acts.

Parasitic Mange.

During the year six outbreaks were dealt with.

Out of a total number of thirty-two horses on the infected premises, only six were affected with the disease. Two of these animals were slaughtered by the owners ; the remainder recovered under treatment.

All the cases were notified by the owners or veterinary surgeons. Disinfection of the stables, harness, etc., was carried out, and the disease has not recurred in any of these stables.

Swine Fever.

Swine fever was discovered on two occasions in a slaughter-house used solely for the slaughtering of pigs.

In the first outbreak six animals were found affected out of a consignment of eighteen pigs from a piggery in the City of Manchester.

The second outbreak occurred in a consignment of forty-four pigs from Hull and nine were found to be affected with this disease.

In each case the Ministry of Agriculture were at once notified, and also the Local Authority of the districts from which the animals were consigned.

Both outbreaks were confirmed after enquiry and examination at the laboratory of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The diseased carcasses and offals were destroyed and the slaughterhouse disinfected as required by the Swine Fever Order.

Animals (Transit and General) Order, 1895. Railway and Cattle Docks.

Frequent visits are made during each week to observe whether the requirements of this Order are carried out.

The numbers of animals received into the Borough and forwarded out of the Borough during the past year are as follows :—

FORWARDED OUT OF THE BOROUGH.

Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Horses.	Other Animals.
16,273.	113,771	1,866	37	974	31

RECEIVED INTO THE BOROUGH.

Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Horses.	Other Animals.
59,707	569,391	19,370	1,895	1,025	6

Special attention and supervision over the cleansing and disinfection of all cattle waggons has been given.

The Ministry of Agriculture in 1924 introduced a new Order regarding the disinfection of railway cattle trucks and cattle docks. This Order stopped the use of limewash and prescribed the following procedure :—

- (1) Spraying with a reliable disinfectant.
- (2) Removing all litter, manure, etc., and then washing and scouring of the vehicles and docks with water.
- (3) A final spraying with disinfectant.

Since the introduction of this procedure a marked improvement is apparent in the cleanliness of all trucks. The old method was bad in that inefficient cleansing could be hidden by a thick coat of lime. Incidentally it may be remarked that the later method is much more expensive, but the Railway Companies are carrying out the work in a satisfactory manner.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

Foot and mouth disease was very rife during the early part of 1924, and at the beginning of the year this Borough was subject to restrictions.

The market was opened under licence on January 8th, but was closed again on February 5th owing to an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Salford.

On March 25th the market was again re-opened under restrictions and continued so until May 24th, when this Borough became free from any restrictions under Foot and Mouth Disease Orders.

Again, from October 30th to November 10th, the market was specially authorised owing to the Borough being included in an infected area.

Irish animals were first admitted to the market on the 15th July.

An outbreak of foot and mouth disease occurred in the Borough on February 4th. Up to this time, owing to the Manchester Pig Market being closed as an infected place, dealers were using one of our Cattle Stations as a distributing depôt, and on this date some 500 Irish pigs were on two docks awaiting distribution to slaughterhouses, in addition to these, there were 19 cattle, 152 sheep and 136 other pigs on the adjoining docks of the same station.

On inspection of the Irish pigs about 9 a.m. in the morning symptoms of foot and mouth disease were discovered and the movement of all animals on the station was prohibited and the Ministry of Agriculture, London, notified by phone.

During the afternoon the diagnosis was confirmed by one of the Ministry's representatives and arrangement was made for the removal of all healthy animals which were on a separate dock and not in direct contact with the Irish pigs. Slaughter of the "in-contact" healthy Irish pigs was carried out during the whole of the night and the following day.

The diseased pigs were removed in lots of five and six and sent direct to the Corporation destructor.

The total number of pigs affected with foot and mouth disease was two hundred and sixty-two, and compensation was paid to the owners by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Rigorous disinfection of the cattle trucks and railway station was carried out.

Owing to the fact that dealers and butchers were in the habit of using Salfords stations as lairages, and as outbreaks of foot and mouth disease have previously occurred on Salford stations, it was decided to make the following regulations in order to prevent such practice.

“ All animals shall be removed from the stations within the County Borough within twelve hours of there arrival thereat.

Cattle Market.

The Market has been visited and inspected each market day throughout the year, the number of animals exhibited for sale being :—

Cattle	22,090
Sheep	188,167
Dairy Cows.....	1,766
Calves	—
<hr/>	
Total.....	212,023

The decrease in the number of animals exposed for sale is accounted for by the fact that the Foot and Mouth Disease restrictions were in operation from the beginning of the year up to 24th May, 1924, and again from 30th October, 1924, to 10th November, 1924, and also to the fact that Irish animals were not admitted into the market until 25th July, 1924.

Meat and Food Inspection.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are seven private slaughterhouses in the Borough, six being licenced annually and one a continuing licence.

Three of these are solely for the slaughtering of pigs, and all have been in use continuously throughout the year.

The number of slaughterhouses in the Borough on the undermentioned dates was as follows :—

	In 1914.	In Jan., 1924.	In Dec., 1924.
Continuing			
Licence ..	1 ..	1 ..	1*
Annual.....	15 ..	9 ..	6 ..

The private slaughterhouses are generally kept in a clean condition.

The number of visits made to these premises and the number of carcasses inspected during the year are as follows :—

Number of visits, 2,222.

(*Under Section 116 Salford Corporation Act, of 1865.)

CARCASSES INSPECTED.

Cattle	2,055
Sheep	6,983
Pigs	18,742
Calves	79

Total..... 27,859

In addition to the private slaughterhouses there are five public slaughtering booths at the Cattle Market; one of these has been used for the slaughter of horses only. Daily visits are made to these premises. The number of animals slaughtered during the year was:—

Cattle	291
Sheep	667
Pigs	38
Calves	19
Horses	551

TABLE OF MONTHLY SEIZURES OF DISEASED AND UNSOUND FOOD DISCOVERED DURING ROUTINE
INSPECTION AND OF UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED BY THE OWNERS THEREOF.

Month.	Seizures.	Beef.	Mutton.	Pork.	Veal.	Horse Flesh.	Bacon.	Mis- cellaneous.	Total.
January	198	Lbs. 950	Lbs. 230	Lbs. 4724	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. 17	Lbs. ..	Lbs. 5921
February	139	550	320	3391	..	..	58	..	4319
March	110	4268	3	2945	4	..	..	..	7220
April	92	517	145	2498	..	..	..	..	3160
May	114	815	212	2338	..	..	..	..	3265
June	51	2120	115	929	..	..	..	280	3444
July	76	390	156	3050	..	..	..	10	3606
August	83	245	240	2795	..	..	..	..	3280
September	75	1050	479	1696	50	640	..	16	3931
October	106	400	240	3195	..	..	..	..	3835
November	131	2595	645	1503	..	..	..	..	4743
December	226	6060	1275	4730	..	..	..	..	12065
	1401	19960	4060	33794	54	640	75	306	59789

UN SOUND FOOD—TABLE SHOWING PLACE OF SEIZURE.

Premises.	Beef.	Mutton.	Pork.	Veal.	Horse. Flesh.	Bacon.	Miscel- laneous.	No. of Seizures.	Total.
Public Slaughterhouse.....	16587	3850	140	50	640	..	..	174	21267
Private Slaughterhouse.....	3357	135	33187	..	..	..	..	1198	36679
Retail Shop.....	16	25	67	4	..	75	306	20	493
Railway Sidings .....	..	50	1300	..	..	..	..	9	1350
	19960	4060	34694	54	640	75	306	1401	59789

Unsound Food Condemned for the Following Causes.

No. of Seizures.	Cause of Seizure.	Weight in lbs.
1,027	Tuberculosis	37,668
109	Parasitic	1,376
93	Asphyxia	8,871
47	Decomposition	1,631
31	Emaciation.....	3,300
24	Swine Fever	1,060
22	Septicæmia	1,703
21	Injury	1,091
10	Septic Pneumonia	209
7	Jaundice	950
6	Septic Peritonitis	1,060
2	Actinomycosis... ..	30
1	Fevered.....	600
1	Johnne's Disease	240
1,401		59,789

Tuberculosis in Meat.

The following table is a summary of the various types of animals in which Tuberculosis was found :—

Description.	Total No. of Seizures.	Whole Carcases and Organs	Parts of Carcases (including head) and Organs	Organs Only.
Cows	30	19	9	2
Heifers	14	3	10	1
Bullocks	31	4	22	5
Pigs	931	65	748	118
Total	1,006	91	789	126

The following table shows the percentage of Pigs found to be affected with Tuberculosis during routine inspection of carcasses since 1912 :—

Year.	Number Inspected.	Diseased.	Percentage.
1912.....	2,628	48	1·8
1913.....	2,778	118	4·2
1914.....	4,046	211	5·2
1915.....	4,681	190	4·0
1916.....	8,121	252	3·1
1917.....	7,475	209	2·8
1918.....	3,430	51	1·5
1919.....	6,075	171	2·8
1920.....	6,925	260	3·75
1921.....	11,111	512	4·6
1922.....	14,809	824	5·5
1923.....	13,015	606	4·6
1924.....	18,742	931	4·6

Inspection of Premises where Food is Prepared.

The Byelaws in operation providing for the supervision of these premises are being enforced, with the result that the improvement reported last year is still being continued.

Dairy Inspection

There are five cowkeepers in the Borough who have 11 shippens with accommodation for 140 cows.

The number of cows kept averaged 80.

Forty-eight inspections of these animals were made during the year, the number of cows individually examined being 726.

No diseased cows were discovered in cowsheds in the Borough.

Dairies and Milkshops.

There are 800 dairies and milkshops in the Borough ; these include both wholesale and retail premises.

Five hundred and seventy-eight inspections of these premises have been made during the year.

A number of dairies have been recently reconstructed, and the Regulations governing the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops, are being enforced throughout the Borough.

Tuberculous Milk.

During the year 1924, 265 samples of milk direct from farms were obtained at railway stations or dairies and examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli.

Twenty-three of these samples were reported to contain tubercle bacilli, this being a percentage of 8·7.

The following table shows the District and number of samples obtained and the percentage of tuberculous milk :—

District.	Number of samples obtained and submitted for examination.	Number of samples found to contain Tubercle Bacilli.	Per cent Tuberculous.
Cheshire	126	14	11.1
Lancashire	76	6	8.0
Yorkshire	14	..	..
Staffordshire	7	1	14.3
Derbyshire	39	2	5.0
Scotland	2	..	..
Wales	1	..	..
Total	265	23	8.7

The percentage of tuberculous samples taken during 1924, and previous years, as as follows :—

1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
8.3	7.2	6.7	5.08	8.63	8.7

Of the 23 of the samples of tuberculous milk, 22 were direct farm samples and one was from a milk-distributing depôt.

The 22 farms were visited and a total number of 525 cows examined.

On 18 farms 21 cows were found affected with tuberculosis of the udder. In every case the clinical diagnosis was confirmed by bacteriological examination, and at the same time mixed samples of the remainder of the herd were obtained to prove that no cases had been overlooked.

On the remaining four farms no diseased cows were discovered, but information was obtained in every case that these animals had been removed between the date of the taking of the sample and the date of the visit to the farm.

It must be borne in mind, in connection with the taking of samples of milk for examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli, that it takes at least three weeks for the actual process, so that there is ample opportunity for a farmer to dispose of the affected cow during that period.

Arrangements were made for the affected animals to be removed for slaughter.

The remaining sample of tuberculous milk was obtained from a milk distributing dépôt, and when visited it was found that this dépôt received milk from a large number of farms and the milk was bulked and pasteurised by the "Retarder Process" before being distributed to retailers.

Samples were taken from the milk of these farms in separate groups, and by a process of elimination three farms were found to be supplying tuberculous milk.

On the three farms, two cows were found to be affected with tuberculosis of the udder; the third farmer had ceased to produce milk.

In connection with the last paragraph under this heading in the Annual Report for 1923, it was remarked that a farm may be sampled and the milk may prove free from tubercle bacilli, but the same farm three months later may be supplying tuberculous milk. An interesting case occurred during 1924 in which a farmer's milk was sampled in May and his milk reported free from tubercle bacilli, but when his milk was later sampled in July it was found to contain tubercle bacilli, thus showing that sampling once or twice per year is insufficient to ensure any reasonable degree of safety as regards tubercle bacilli.

SECTION VI.

BOROUGH ANALYST'S REPORT.

1. Samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

The total number of Foods and Drugs examined during the year was 1,544. The following table gives complete details concerning the various articles examined :—

TABLE 1.

SAMPLES.	Total Number Examined.	Number Adulterated.		Percentage of Adulteration.
		Preservatives Only.	Other ways.	
Milk	833	..	22	2·6
Skimmed Milk	4	..	..	..
Condensed Milk	26	..	..	..
Dried Milk	4	..	..	..
Tinned Cream	4	..	..	..
Butter	81	..	..	..
Margarine	18	..	..	..
Margarine blended with Butter	1	..	1	100·0
Butter Mixture	1	..	1	100·0
Lard	7	..	..	..
Cheshire Cheese	55	..	6	10·9
Cheese	20	..	..	..
Lemon Cheese	22	1	8	41·0
Jam	16	..	..	..
Jelly	3	..	..	..
Syrup	1	..	..	..
Honey	15	..	..	..
Sugar	12	..	..	..
Cocoa	7	..	..	..
Coffee	6	..	..	..
Coffee and Chicory	1	..	..	..
Baking Powder	18	..	..	..
Blanc Mange Powder ...	1	..	..	..
Custard Powder	6	..	..	..
Egg Powder	4	..	..	..
Bun Flour	1	..	..	..
Rice	9	..	..	..
Ground Rice	2	..	..	..
Sago	4	..	..	..
Barley	3	..	..	..

TABLE 1—Continued.

SAMPLES.	Total Number Examined.	Number Adulterated.		Percentage of Adulteration.
		Preservatives Only.	Other ways.	
Flour	1	..	..	..
Diabetic Foods	11	..	..	..
Sausage	26	4	..	15.4
Sausage Materials	5	..	..	..
Bread Wrappers	6	..	..	..
Sardines	3	..	..	..
Toffee	8	..	..	..
Pepper	5	..	..	..
Mustard	1	..	..	..
Ground Ginger	8	..	..	..
Seidlitz Powder.....	4	..	..	..
Cream of Tartar	2	..	..	..
Carbonate of Soda	2	..	..	..
Boric Acid Powder	5	..	..	..
Borax	6	..	..	..
Paregoric	12	..	6	50.0
Paregoric Sub.	1	..	1	100.0
Saltpetre	4	..	..	..
Calcined Magnesia	6	..	1	16.7
Epsom Salts	27	..	..	..
Formalin Tablets	1	..	..	..
Tincture of Iodine (strong)	2	..	..	..
Tincture of Iodine (weak).	8	..	..	..
Turpentine	11	..	5	45.4
Turpentine Mixture	1	..	1	100.0
Almond Oil	34	..	5	14.7
Peach Kernel Oil	4	..	..	..
Olive Oil	37	..	..	..
Castor Oil	6	..	..	..
Oil of Aniseed.....	2	..	..	..
Oil of Peppermint	2	..	..	..
Linseed Oil	2	..	..	..
Camphorated Oil	4	..	..	..
Cod Liver Oil	2	..	..	..
Compound Spirit of Camphor	1	..	..	..
Camphor	4	..	..	..
Whiskey	8	..	2	25.0
Port	1	..	..	..
Rum	4	..	..	..
Gin	2	..	..	..
Beer.....	4	..	..	..
Prescriptions	76	..	2	2.6
	1544	5	61	4.3

The total number of samples, 1,544, is the highest number of samples that has been taken in any one year ; it represents a greater number per thousand of the population than most other Local Authorities. Of the total samples, 66, or 4·3 per cent were returned as adulterated. Comparative figures for adulteration in previous years are given in Table 2.

TABLE 2.
COMPARATIVE PERCENTAGE OF ADULTERATION.

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Percentage of Adulteration . . .	5·8	1·2	4·0	8·8	6·3	8·7	5·6	6·9	4·3
Total Samples	1,202	1,385	1,237	1,234	1,410	1,364	1,452	1,388	1,544
Formal Samples . .	352	433	858	657	807	623	653	644	775
Informal Samples .	850	952	379	577	603	741	799	744	769
No. of Samples per 100,000 persons	561	648	591	546	599	570	607	577	641

Milk.

Eight hundred and thirty-three samples of milk have been examined during the year, of which 22, or 2·6 per cent, have been returned as adulterated.

The average composition of milks taken during the year will be found in Tables 4, 5 and 6. The average composition of the whole of the milk is given in Table 4. Table 5 gives the composition of the Station Milk, *i.e.*, the milk delivered by farmers, whilst Table 6 gives the composition of milk delivered in the Borough by retailers.

This number included fifteen samples taken at Ladywell Sanatorium, forty taken at Hope Hospital, three taken at Broughton House and one taken at the

Open Air School. During the year a clause has been put in the contract form for milk for Ladywell Sanatorium requiring that the Milk should contain at least 3·5 per of fat. Two of the samples contained only 3·2 per cent. The contractor was informed of this matter and it was explained to him that it would be necessary for the terms of the contract to be followed exactly. Subsequent samples have been of satisfactory quality.

TABLE 3.
ADULTERATION OF MILK.

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Number of Samples	351	435	386	539	865	829	981	899	923	779	833
Percentage of Adulteration .	3·1	4·8	10·1	2·4	3·1	7·1	7·2	8·9	5·3	5·4	2·6

TABLE 4.
AVERAGE COMPOSITION OF ALL MILKS, 1924.

Month.	Number of Samples.	Total Solids per cent.	Fat per cent.	Solids-not-fat per cent.
January	75	12·45	3·56	8·89
February	85			
March	90			
April	73	12·19	3·52	8·67
May	84			
June	51			
July	44	12·33	3·63	8·70
August	60			
September	70			
October	90	12·68	3·78	8·90
November	59			
December	52			
TOTAL	833	12·41	3·61	8·80

TABLE 5.
AVERAGE COMPOSITION OF STATION MILKS, 1924.

Month.	Number of Samples.	Total Solids per cent.	Fat per cent.	Solids-not-fat per cent.
January	18	12.17 {	3.55 {	8.62 {
February	15			
March	22			
April	18	11.97 {	3.45 {	8.52 {
May	52			
June	10			
July	6	12.37 {	3.69 {	8.68 {
August	30			
September	20			
October	12	12.51 {	3.77 {	8.74 {
November	4			
December	34			
TOTAL	241	12.22	3.60	8.62

TABLE 6.
AVERAGE COMPOSITION OF MILKS OTHER THAN STATION MILKS, 1924.

Month.	Number of Samples.	Total Solids per cent.	Fat per cent.	Solids-not-fat per cent.
January	57	12.52 {	3.56 {	8.96 {
February	70			
March	68			
April	55	12.33 {	3.56 {	8.77 {
May	32			
June	41			
July	38	12.31 {	3.61 {	8.70 {
August	30			
September	50			
October	78	12.74 {	3.78 {	8.96 {
November	55			
December	18			
TOTAL	592	12.50	3.63	8.87

Table 7 contains figures for the composition of milks sold in Salford for the past ten years. For purposes of comparison a few other figures have been taken from the annual reports of the authorities named, together with the figures obtained by the analysis of thousands of samples by Richmond.

TABLE 7.

Place.	Number of Samples.	Total Solids per cent.	Fat per cent.	Solids-not-fat per cent.
Salford .....1914	196	12.58	3.77	8.81
1915	435	12.62	3.78	8.84
1916	386	12.41	3.61	8.80
1917	539	12.69	3.81	8.88
1918	863	12.40	3.63	8.77
1919	837	12.44	3.66	8.78
1920	1000	12.39	3.53	8.86
1921	899	12.53	3.59	8.94
1922	932	12.47	3.61	8.86
1923	779	12.54	3.61	8.92
1924	833	12.41	3.61	8.80
Hull .....1922	456	12.70	3.85	8.85
Portsmouth ....1922	573	12.48	3.66	8.82
Bolton .....1922	174	12.55	3.65	8.90
Stepney.....1922	840	12.40	3.69	8.71
Liverpool .....1922	3673	12.47	3.64	8.83
Bristol .....1922	595	12.45	3.60	8.85
Birmingham ...1922	2349	12.41	3.65	8.76
Richmond's {1910	19807	12.62	3.73	8.89
Figures {1916	14286	12.67	3.82	8.85

These figures show that the composition of the milk sold in Salford has, generally speaking, a satisfactory chemical composition, and that it compares not unfavourably with that sold in other districts.

It should be pointed out that the averages, at least as far as Salford is concerned, are not quite fair and that the average quality of the milk entering the Borough is appreciably better. This is brought about by the fact

that samples of milk taken are, to a certain extent, picked samples, as frequently several samples will be taken from one vendor whose milk is of suspiciously low quality. Each of these samples will then affect the final average, which latter will not then be, on account of the high percentage of poor milks present, a true indication of the whole of the milk.

Table 8 contains a list of the samples of milk found to be adulterated, together with the action taken in regard to each sample:—

TABLE 8.
ADULTERATED SAMPLES OF MILK.

No. of Sample.	Nature of Adulteration.	Action taken.	Remarks.
3229	Deficient 21% fat.	Fined £3.	Same vendor.
3234	Deficient 10% fat.	Fined £1.	
3405	Deficient 5.8% solids-not-fat.	} Fined £5.	
3406	Deficient 1.7% solids-not-fat.		
3447	Deficient 4½% solids-not-fat.	} Referred to outside Authority.	
3448	Deficient 8% solids-not-fat.		} Referred to outside Authority.
3453	Deficient 26% solids-not-fat.	} Referred to outside Authority.	
3465	Deficient 16.6% fat.		} See 3476 for Wholesale Dealer.
3476	Deficient 20% fat.	} Fined £10.	
3784	Deficient 6.6% fat.		} Cautioned.
3792	Deficient 10% fat.	} Letter of caution sent to Wholesale Dealer.	
3957	Deficient 10% fat.		} Letter of caution sent to Wholesale Dealer.
3966	Deficient 6% fat.	} Cautioned.	
4014	Deficient 6.5% fat.		} Cautioned.
4017	Deficient 10% fat.	} Cautioned.	
4115	Deficient 3.5% solids-not-fat.		} Referred to outside Authority.
4247	Deficient 10% fat.	} "Appeal to Cow" samples of good quality. Cautioned owing to special circumstances of the case.	
4248	Deficient 6.5% fat.		} "Appeal to Cow" samples of good quality. Cautioned owing to special circumstances of the case.
4490	Deficient 6.7% fat.	} Cautioned by letter.	
4539	Deficient 8.2% solids-not-fat.		} "Appeal to Cow" samples deficient in solids-not-fat. Farmer cautioned.
4542	Deficient 5.9% solids-not-fat.	} "Appeal to Cow" samples deficient in solids-not-fat. Farmer cautioned.	
4548	Deficient 7.1% solids-not-fat.		} "Appeal to Cow" samples deficient in solids-not-fat. Farmer cautioned.
		} "Appeal to Cow" samples deficient in solids-not-fat. Farmer cautioned.	
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Samples 3229 and 3234 were obtained respectively from two shops. The milk from the wholesale dealer supplying these shops was found to be of satisfactory quality so that legal proceedings were instituted against the vendors of these two samples when they were fined £3 and £1 respectively.

Samples 3405 and 3406 were obtained from the same farmer. This farmer had been under observation for some considerable time as his milk had been of poor quality but it had not been possible to obtain from him a sample so bad that proceedings could be usefully instituted. The matter was therefore allowed to lapse for a time. Further samples were taken this year, sample 3405 being one of three samples taken on the same morning, the other two giving results just over the legal limit, whilst 3406 was one of three taken on the following morning, this second batch of milk being sent off, of course, before the receipt of the previous day's sample by the farmer. This farm was again sampled two days later by which time, the farmer having received his samples by post, the vendor would be well aware that his milk was being examined. These samples were of excellent quality. The farm was visited in the usual way by the Inspector, the milk given by the cows was found, as was to be expected, of excellent quality and there was an admission to the Inspector that water had been added. Legal proceedings were instituted in this case and fines of £5 and £1 respectively were inflicted.

Samples 3447, 3448 and 3453 were obtained on the arrival of milk at a large wholesale distributor's in the Borough. This milk is brought by motor lorry

direct from the farms in Cheshire by the distributors. The place of delivery is, therefore, a long way from the boundary of the Borough and your Inspector has, therefore, no powers to take the said samples on delivery. The use of this method for the conveyance of milk is of comparative recent date and it would be a great convenience if a clause could be inserted in any future Act giving powers for an Authority to take samples of milk, which is consigned to a dealer within its boundary, at the place of delivery, no matter where that place may be. This would lead to the more efficient working of the Acts, as the whole of the administrative work could then be carried through by the one Authority primarily interested. In this case, as the place of delivery was in the County of Cheshire, the County Authorities were communicated with and in due course they took samples from the two farmers in question (samples 3447 and 3448 being consigned by the same farmer). Legal proceedings were instituted in each of the cases, the vendor of 3447 and 3448 being fined 20 shillings and the vendor of 3453 being fined £10.

Sample 3465 was obtained from a small shop and sample 3476 was obtained from the wholesale dealer supplying that shop. The milk of the farmer supplying this wholesale dealer was found to be of satisfactory quality and it was known that the wholesale dealer was receiving large quantities of separated milk. Legal proceedings were instituted against this wholesale dealer and in due course a fine of £10 was imposed.

Samples 3784 and 3792 were obtained from the same vendor, a small shopkeeper. The milk supplied

to this shop by the farmer, through the wholesale dealer, was not of very good quality although probably genuine. A certain amount of carelessness was admitted by the shopkeeper in serving the milk, the quantity was small and this was the first offence, so that it was considered that a caution would meet the case.

Milk No. 3957 was obtained from a small shopkeeper whilst No. 3966 was obtained from the wholesaler supplying that shop. The farmer supplying the wholesale dealer was sending a moderately good milk into the Borough so that the responsibility appeared to be with the wholesale dealer. On account of a good record extending over a number of years and also of the fact that there was no evidence of direct adulteration on the part of the vendor as the milk was taken direct from the station to the milk round by his servant, it was considered that a letter of caution would meet the case.

Sample of Milk No. 4017 was that of the farmer supplying the vendor of 4014 who was a small shopkeeper. In this case the Inspector visited the farm and discovered that the deficiency in fat was largely due to the fact that the cows had, on several occasions, not been completely milked. The farmer was cautioned.

Milk No. 4115 was deficient of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of solids-not-fat. The vendor of this milk was the vendor of sample No. 3453 of March of this year which was deficient of 26 per cent of solids-not-fat, and who was fined £10 in Cheshire for a similar sample. This milk is delivered into the Borough by motor lorry so that it is not possible for your Inspector to take samples at the place of delivery.

In this case the Cheshire County authorities were again notified, but I understand that on this occasion the sample which they obtained was genuine. This vendor is being kept under observation.

Samples of milk 4247 and 4248 were obtained from the same vendor on each of two successive days. The "Appeal to Cow" samples had 5·1 per cent of fat in the evening milk and 3·2 per cent in the morning milk. These very large differences between the two milkings are probably due to the very unequal times of milking, the two periods being 16 hours and 8 hours. In spite of this, however, a milk containing 3·2 per cent of fat ought not to be reduced to the low figure of 2·7 by the time it reaches the consumer especially as, in this case, the dairyman is the cowkeeper. No prosecution was instituted on account of the fact that the dairyman had recently had an extension of his registration refused until such time as his premises were satisfactory and it was thought that it might look, to a certain extent, like persecution if a prosecution were instituted in this case. A letter of caution has been addressed to the dairyman by the Medical Officer of Health and the quality of this milk will be kept under observation in the future.

Milk Sample, No. 4490 was obtained from a small shopkeeper. As this was the first offence it was considered that a caution would meet the case and a letter has been sent to the vendor.

Milk Samples 4539, 4542 and 4548 were obtained from one dealer, a farmer. In due course, your Inspector visited the farm, saw the cows milked and took samples. On examination these "Appeal to Cow" samples were

found to be deficient in solids-not-fat. Under the circumstances it was not considered advisable to institute legal proceedings although the case was not altogether satisfactory. The farmer has been cautioned by letter and further samples will be taken in due course.

Table 9 contains a list of samples, other than milk, found to be adulterated together with the action taken in regard to each sample.

TABLE 9.

No. of Sample.	Description.	Nature of Adulteration.	Remarks.
3031	Cheshire Cheese.	Deficient 25% fat.	} Fined £3.
3205	Cheshire Cheese.	Deficient 40% fat.	
3121	Cheshire Cheese.	Deficient 27% fat.	} Fined £2.
3204	Cheshire Cheese.	Deficient 26% fat.	
3078	Cheshire Cheese	Deficient 20% fat.	} Reported to Insurance Committee.
3112	Cheshire Cheese.	Deficient 31% fat.	
3154	Prescription.	Deficient 20% potassium bromide.	
3181	Almond Oil.	100% Peach Kernel Oil.	Informal of 3373.
3215	Almond Oil.	100% Peach Kernel Oil.	Informal of 3372.
3372	Almond Oil.	100% Peach Kernel Oil.	} Fined £15.
3373	Almond Oil.	100% Peach Kernel Oil.	
3544	Margarine blended with butter.	Contained only 0.5% butter.	} Fine of £1 under Section 6 on retailer and £2 on manufacturer for aiding and abetting. Fines of £1 and £2 respectively for improper labelling.
3738	Butter Mixture.	Contained only 0.5% butter.	
3908	Liver Sausage.	Contained boron preservative equivalent to 0.75% boric acid.	} Letter sent to Butchers' Association pointing out that in the event of this adulteration being continued legal proceedings would be instituted.
3909	Sausage.	Contained boron preservative equivalent to 0.6% boric acid.	
3918	Sausage.	Contained boron preservative equivalent to 0.9% boric acid.	
3919	Sausage.	Contained boron preservative equivalent to 0.75% boric acid.	
4022	Paregoric.	Deficient 100% Tincture of Opium.	Informal sample of 4151.
4023	Paregoric.	Deficient 100% Tincture of Opium.	Informal sample of 4150.

TABLE 9—Continued.

No. of Sample.	Description.	Nature of Adulteration.	Remarks.
4063	Turpentine.	Contained 10% Turpentine Substitute.	Informal sample. Formal sample genuine.
4065	Almond Oil.	Contained 100% of oil foreign to Almond Oil.	Formal sample could not be obtained.
4104	Blended Turpentine.	Contained 90% Turpentine Substitute.	Wholesale Druggists' Association communicated with. All samples of Turpentine Substitute will be labelled as such in future
4124	Turpentine.	Contained 80% Turpentine Substitute.	
4125	Turpentine.	Contained 90% Turpentine Substitute.	
4132	Turpentine.	Contained 80% Turpentine Substitute.	
4433	Turpentine Mixture.	Contained 70% Turpentine Substitute.	
4150	Paregoric.	Deficient 100% Tincture of Opium.	£5 fine and £2 2s. costs.
4151	Paregoric.	Deficient 100% Tincture of Opium.	Vendor warned.
4170	Calcined Magnesia.	Lost 16.7% of its weight on ignition as compared with 1% of the B.P.	Vendor withdrew the whole of his stock from sale.
4235	Paregoric Substitute.	Deficient 100% Tincture of Opium.	Vendor cautioned.
4236	Paregoric.	Deficient 100% Tincture of Opium.	Fined £5 and £2 2s. costs.
4331	Paregoric.	Deficient 100% Tincture of Opium.	
4564	Prescription.	Contained acetyl salicylic acid in place of calcium acetyl salicylate ordered.	Reported to Insurance Committee.
4571	Whiskey.	Contained 4.5% added water.	Fined £10.
4581	Whiskey.	Contained 4.5% added water.	
3947	Lemon Cheese.	Fat contained only 5% butter fat.	
3948	Lemon Cheese.	Fat contained only 15% butter fat.	The Food Manufacturers' Federation are being approached with a view to altering the composition of lemon cheese.
4158	Lemon Cheese.	Contained 0.8% boric acid.	
4482	Lemon Curd.	Deficient 100% butter and contained 50% glucose syrup.	
4483	Lemon Curd.	Deficient 100% butter.	
4485	Lemon Cheese.	Deficient 100% butter and contained 50% glucose syrup.	
4486	Lemon Curd.	Deficient 100% butter and contained 30% glucose syrup.	
4498	Lemon Curd.	Deficient 80% butter.	
4499	Lemon Curd.	Deficient 100% butter and contained 25% glucose syrup.	

Butter, Margarine, Cheese and Lard.

Eighty-one samples of butter have been examined during the year all of which have been found to be genuine. Eighteen samples were preserved with boron preservative which amounted to about 0·3 per cent, expressed as boric acid, in each case. The percentage of water has varied from 8·2 per cent to 15·3 per cent. The Reichert-Wollny number of the fat has varied from 23·3 to 33·4.

Butter is required to be made entirely from the milk of the cow, and to contain not more than 16 per cent of water. The Departmental Committee on Preservatives in food recommend that the only preservative allowed to be used should be borax or boric acid, in amount not exceeding 0·5 per cent calculated as boric acid.*

Eighteen samples of margarine have been examined, none of which was adulterated. Three samples were examined for boron preservative; this was detected in each case. In one sample it amounted to 0·3 per cent and in two samples to 0·4 per cent expressed as boric acid. The percentage of water has varied from 10·0 per cent to 15·6 per cent.

The main legal requirements in connection with the sale of margarine are :—“ That it shall be sold in a wrapper on which the word ‘ Margarine ’ is printed in capital block letters not less than half-an-inch long and distinctly legible, that it shall not be described by any

* This has now been superseded by the Preservatives in Food Regulations which come into force in January, 1927.

other name other than either "Margarine" or a name containing the word 'Margarine' with a fancy or descriptive name approved by the Board of Agriculture (the Board of Agriculture are not empowered to approve of any name if it refers to or is suggestive of butter or anything connected with the dairy interest), and that the fat shall not contain more than 10 per cent of butter fat. From these facts it would appear that it was not the intention of the legislature that butter substitutes should be described as mixtures of butter and margarine, particularly as margarine is defined by Section 13 of the Act of 1907 as "any article of food whether mixed with butter or not, which resembles butter and is not milk blended butter."

It would seem likely that purchasers might be prejudiced by the sale of an edible fat described as "mixed with butter" when it cannot legally contain more than 10 per cent of butter and very frequently contains only a fraction of this amount.

During the year, two samples of margarine described as mixtures or blends of butter and margarine have been examined, both of which have been returned as adulterated. Section 8 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1899, requires that the fat of margarine shall not contain more than 10 per cent of butter fat, whilst Section 13 of the Butter and Margarine Act, 1907, states that such a mixture is margarine, and Section 8 of the same Act states that it shall not be described by any other name but margarine (with or without a fancy name approved by the Board of Agriculture).

A special report has been presented on these illegal mixtures of butter and margarine in connection with the case contained in the report for last year. Two similar cases have been dealt with during the present year. Sample No. 3544 was sold as "Margarine blended with Butter." On analysis it was found to contain not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent of butter. The vendors were prosecuted and a fine of £15 was imposed under Section 6 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1875. Sample No. 3738 was sold as "Butter Mixture." In this case a fine of £1 was imposed under Section 6 on the retailer and a fine of £2 on the manufacturer for aiding and abetting. Fines of £1 and £2 respectively were imposed for improper labelling.

On the 31st July of last year (1923) a sample of "Margarine blended with Butter" was obtained from a shopkeeper in the Borough. The writer found that this sample contained only $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of butter fat and he gave a certificate to that effect. In due course proceedings were instituted by the Town Clerk under Section 6 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1875 as it was considered absurd to describe this substance as "Blended with Butter." A short time after proceedings had been instituted intimation was received from the solicitors for the defence that the sample had been examined by a well-known specialist in oils and fats, that he had found 2.7 per cent of butter present, and that, for this reason, they should apply for the third portion of the sample to be sent to the Government Chemist. The subsequent certificate of the Government Chemist stated that "I am of opinion that the fat of the sample contains

butter fat to the extent of from 1·0 per cent to 2·0 per cent, according to the characteristics of the butter fat which had been used.”

When the case came on for hearing after a delay of nearly 12 months through various causes, the writer gave evidence and stated that he was in practical agreement with the experimental results of the Government Chemist but that he was strongly of opinion that such results indicated 1 per cent of butter at the very outside. He showed that he had made three mixtures in the laboratory of similar composition to this margarine. In the first he placed no butter at all, in the second $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent of butter and in the third 1 per cent of butter and that the results which he obtained for the mixture containing $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent of butter were identical with those obtained by the Government laboratory.

Although it was considered to be a matter of policy to support the certificate of the Public Analyst by evidence, the small differences lying between the various analyses are of no practical importance and proceedings would have been taken even if the amount of butter had definitely been as high as 2·5 per cent.

Without calling upon the witnesses for the defence the Stipendiary, feeling that he was bound by the case of *Anness v. Grivell*, reluctantly dismissed the case although he stated that he thought the public were being deceived. The defendants were fined £3 on two other summonses for incorrect labelling.

The case of *Anness v. Grivall* was heard in 1915. In that case the appellant sold as a "very good mixture of butter and margarine" a substance containing 80 per cent of margarine, $15\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of water, salt etc., and only $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of butter. As Section 8 of the Act of 1899 prohibits the sale of mixture containing more than 10 per cent of butter, the court felt compelled to hold that no offence had been committed; but intimated that, but for the act of 1899 the decision would have been the other way. It was, however, not pointed out to the judges that even with 10 per cent of butter the substance must be sold as "margarine," or that, in other words, the limit of 10 per cent of butter does not refer to mixtures of butter and margarine but to margarine. There has been no standard fixed for the sale of such mixtures because, by the definition of margarine (Section 13 of the Butter and Margarine Act, 1907, which states that "Margarine" shall mean any article of food whether mixed with butter or not which resembles butter and is not milk-blended butter) such mixtures are legally "Margarine" and, as margarine cannot contain more than 10 per cent of butter, it follows that the sale of such mixtures is illegal. The writer is of the opinion that, had all the above points been brought to the attention of the judges, a different decision might have been arrived at.

As the law stands at the moment the position is not particularly clear and is certainly unsatisfactory and it would appear desirable either to attempt an alteration in the law by the introduction of fresh legislation or by the taking of a case to the Appeal Court for further consideration.

Twenty samples of cheese have been examined, all of which have been passed as genuine. The fat has, in each case, proved to be pure milk fat (the Reichert-Wollny figure varying from 23·0 to 32·7), which has been present to any extent varying from 15·0 per cent to 50·5 per cent. It is obviously most unsatisfactory that anything from separated milk cheese to a full-cream milk cheese should be sold as "Cheese" but there would appear to be great difficulties in the way of taking legal proceedings under the present conditions. The grading of cheese is a matter which is of the greatest importance as at the present time large quantities of inferior cheese are foisted on to the public as a full-cream variety.

Fifty-five samples of Cheshire Cheese have been examined during the year of which 6, equivalent to 10·9 per cent have been returned as adulterated. Cheshire Cheese should be a whole milk cheese produced by the well-known method in Cheshire and neighbouring counties. Presumably, therefore, neither a cheese made from partially skimmed milk nor an imported cheese should be sold under this description. The offence would appear still greater when an imported cheese made from partially skimmed milk is sold as Cheshire Cheese. For some little time now, large quantities of cheese have been imported from Holland which has been made from half cream and three-quarter cream milk and it would appear quite likely that such cheese is specially prepared to counterfeit the genuine variety as it is exactly similar to Cheshire Cheese in texture, shape and rind. The four informal samples of Cheshire Cheese were classified as adulterated on account of their deficiency

in fat. Two of these were particularly glaring instances and from these vendors formal samples were obtained. One of these was deficient of 26 per cent of the minimum amount of fat and the other was deficient of 40 per cent of the minimum amount of fat. Legal proceedings were instituted against these vendors and they were fined £2 and £3 respectively. It should be particularly noted that such cheeses may only be sold in the country of origin under their correct description.

The seven samples of lard have been returned as genuine. They were free from water, rancidity and paraffin, and no foreign fat was detected in any case.

Cereal Foods.

The samples of cereal foods examined during the year have included nine of rice, two of ground rice, four of sago, three of barley, and one of flour; they have all been returned as genuine.

Seven of the nine samples of rice were free from mineral facing and contained from 0.36 per cent to 0.52 per cent of mineral matter. The two samples of faced rice contained about 0.1 per cent of talc. From the point of view of dietetics unpolished rice is undoubtedly better, and it is satisfactory to find that a large proportion of the rice now sold is unpolished.

The two samples of ground rice were free from added mineral matter, containing 0.32 per cent of ash, showing that they had been prepared from unpolished whole rice.

The three samples of Pearl Barley were free from mineral facing and excess of mineral matter. The ash has varied from 1.02 per cent to 1.32 per cent.

Diabetic Foods.

The eleven samples of diabetic foods have all been classed as genuine in spite of the fact that they contained, in some cases, over 60 per cent of starch. Eight of these samples were obtained from one source. These samples were accompanied by a booklet which contained analyses of the various foods, which analyses were in reasonable agreement with those actually obtained in this laboratory. It would appear, therefore, quite hopeless to attempt to take proceedings under such conditions although the question as to whether those who partake of these foods fully understand the meaning of these analyses remains open. The price charged for a diabetic flour of which the analysis corresponded almost entirely with an ordinary wheat flour is 7s. 6d. for a bag which is stated to contain about six pounds.

Lemon Cheese.

During the year a number of samples of "Lemon Cheese" have been examined and a number of these, a seriously large proportion, have been returned as adulterated for the various reasons stated in the table above.

The question of the composition of these samples of lemon cheese and the further point as to whether they should or should not be classified as adulterated has

occupied the serious attention of the writer for some considerable time. He is of the opinion that that clause in the Food and Drugs Acts which states that no article shall be sold to the prejudice of the purchaser which is not of the nature, substance and quality demanded, is perfectly definite. The Act was framed with the idea of protecting the public against sharp practice quite as much as against deliberate and wilful adulteration and the only criterion which can possibly be applied to any article bought under the Act is—does it satisfy the reasonable demands and expectations of the purchaser?

Compounded foods must, of necessity, offer some difficulty as, obviously, the fads or fancies of any one individual must not be allowed (and indeed never are allowed unless the individual happens to be a manufacturer) to impose intolerable burdens upon any one who is endeavouring to carry on an honest trade in a legitimate manner.

The first thing then for a Public Analyst to do is to obtain as much evidence as he can which will enable him to arrive at a conclusion, not in regard to what a manufacturer wishes to supply but as to what a purchaser demands to receive.

Should it be held that the writer is wrong in his contentions that the manufacturer is just as much bound by the Act in regard to compounded food-stuffs in general, and lemon cheese in particular, as he is in the case of milk and potable spirits (the two cases where there is in the one case a limit and in the other case a standard) then

the least that can be done is to inform the public of this fact so that they may thoroughly understand that a manufacturer is allowed to foist upon them almost any concoction he likes under the description of, shall we say ? lemon cheese.

Let there be no mistake upon this point. If after careful enquiry it be found that it is not possible to set up any limit of badness in regard to lemon cheese and a host of other similar preparations, then there is absolutely no limit to the amount of dishonest trading which will go on. If, on the other hand, it once be admitted that there are obviously some mixtures which could *not* be called "Lemon Cheese," then this admission immediately makes the point for which the writer is contending, and the only thing left, difficult though it may be, is to decide at what particular point a compounded food ceases to be "of the nature, substance and quality demanded."

Like so many of the compounded foods which are now manufactured on a large scale to a considerable extent, lemon cheese has been known in its present form (what it was in the 17th century has nothing save historical interest) for several generations ; it has been manufactured on the large scale in continually increasing amounts and by a continually increasing number of manufacturers for about 40 years. The trade in lemon cheese is now on a national scale and has increased enormously in recent years. It is no longer a luxury as it is used in large quantities as a substitute for jam. The trade is sufficiently extensive to require a keen supervision and also to provide an adequate defence in the

case of legal proceedings being taken. In order to arrive at a true idea as to what lemon cheese should be there are several points of view which must be considered. These may be conveniently divided under five headings.

1. The recommendations of reference books.
2. The opinions of the public.
3. The opinions of the distributor (the wholesale and retail grocer).
4. The composition of commercial articles.
5. The opinions of manufacturers.

Let us deal with these points seriatim !

1. The term "Lemon Cheese" does not appear in any of the standard dictionaries but Murray's New Oxford Dictionary contains the following definition under "Cheese Cake." "Cheese Cake: A cake or tart of light pastry, originally containing cheese, now filled with a yellow butter-like compound of milk-curds, sugar and butter." This definition is contained also in other dictionaries.

Lemon Cheese is described, however, in all the cookery books which have been consulted. "Mrs. Beeton" gives a recipe for the preparation which consists of 1 lb. of loaf sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of butter, 6 eggs, the grated rind of two lemons and the juice of three. This recipe is followed, with some slight variation in the proportion of the ingredients, in six other well-known books by various publishers including one published during the European War, the preface of which contained the following sentence, "This book does not profess to be a 'complete'

or a 'High Class' cookery book, but simply a 'collection of suitable, economical recipes' for those who want to live 'plainly but well.' "

It has been stated that other cookery books do not agree. One manufacturer said some time ago that he would produce quite different recipes taken from other cookery books. They have not yet come to hand and all attempts at tracing anything of the kind have been unsuccessful.

2. It is, of course, not easy to get an idea of what the Public (that is to say the majority of the Public) understand by such designations as "lemon cheese." For some time past now the writer has been in the habit of making enquiries whenever possible from all those, such as housewives, cooks and the like who would be likely to have any knowledge of the subject.

Practically without exception all these persons (including professional cooks and demonstrators of cookery) have given as their opinion (without any "leading") that "Lemon Cheese" should be composed of butter, eggs, sugar and lemons only—the exceptions have been those persons who hold the opinion that manufacturers cannot, or will not, make a decent article, an opinion to which the writer cannot subscribe.

There has been, as indeed there must be, some little differences of opinion in regard to proportions. This, however, given the principle that foreign ingredients of any kind are objectionable, does not matter even if the variations were serious which they are not, as

appearance and flavour immediately show to the purchaser the relative proportions of the more expensive ingredients. The possible variation in the ingredients is fairly closely circumscribed by the necessity of turning out a presentable article. It is only when the manufacturer is allowed to hide the absence of eggs by the presence of aniline dye and gum, the absence of lemon by the addition of tartaric acid and essential oils and the absence of butter by the presence of margarine that deception commences.

3. It must be admitted that the wholesale and retail distributors of these manufactured products have certain claims to a hearing on this point. On the one hand they are not likely to be unduly prejudiced on the side of the public whilst their opinion will not be affected by the desirability of producing an article at the lowest possible price. Many such firms, both small and large, have been questioned on the subject with almost complete unanimity—all of them have agreed that “Lemon Cheese” as now known consisted in the household as butter, eggs, sugar, lemons and that this standard has been left behind for the sake of producing a cheaper article. The question arises therefore as to whether vendors are entitled to lower the standard of any product for the sake of producing a cheaper article without due notice being given to the purchaser.

4. The composition of commercial samples has naturally some bearing on the matter but it is quite obvious, that this cannot be taken as evidence of a final character as it has been held by the High Court that no trader or body of traders has any right whatever to fix standards. On the other hand, if it can be shown that

there are materials on the market which conform to the cookery books and that these are considered to be the best, it is obvious that, as they are sold under identical descriptions, the inferior products are not "of the nature, substance and quality" of the genuine article.

There are several manufacturers who make "Lemon Cheese" which consists of eggs, butter, sugar and lemons only with, in one or two cases, replacement of a small proportion of the cane sugar present by "corn syrup" to prevent granulation. (The presence or absence of a small quantity of corn syrup is a matter which need not be gone into fully at this time. It may be agreed later that a small quantity is not particularly objectionable, although it does not appear to be really essential, but in large quantities such as have been found in inferior articles its presence should undoubtedly be declared). The presence of these articles on the market plainly shows what the opinions of the respective manufacturers are as to what lemon cheese should be. That this opinion is shared by the manufacturers of inferior products is shown by the fact that many of these endeavour by means of their labels to convey to the purchaser the idea that the bulk of their product consist of these four ingredients.

One such sample was described as "Prepared from Lemons, Eggs, Sugar, Butter, etc." The "etc." in this case was about one third of the whole, the only butter present was the almost negligible quantity contained in the margarine which had been used, whilst the amount of eggs present was from one-third to one-quarter that usually present in the home-trade article.

Another sample was labelled "Warranty. We guarantee this package to contain pure butter, real eggs, and other nourishing ingredients, all absolutely pure." The percentage of butter was 2, that of eggs about 5.

From a consideration of these results it would appear quite obvious that manufacturers know full well what the public expect—the only question that arises then is—are the public to have what they expect?

5. During the preliminary enquiries into this subject several manufacturers were approached. One stated that when first manufactured more than forty years ago, the substance had approximately the following composition.

Sugar	54
Butter	11
Eggs	25
Lemon Juice and Rind	10
	<hr/>
	100
	<hr/>

After such substances had been in course of manufacture some time and had been made a commercial success competitors came into being, who seeing that they made an inferior article were able to sell at a lower price, thus being able to undercut the original manufacturers. These latter, in order to keep their trade, were forced to produce lower grade articles, although the old original grades were still manufactured.

The opinion which I obtained from this manufacturer is amply supported by that of others. One manufacturer

in this Borough has stated that he has given up the manufacture of lemon cheese as he could not compete with other firms whilst continuing to sell a genuine article and that he refused to sell an adulterated one. The same experience has been related by one of the largest manufacturers in the country and by another firm in Central Lancashire.

Several manufacturers selling inferior articles have agreed that the position is unsatisfactory and that such articles ought not to be sold as "Lemon Cheese" or "Lemon Curd." (The two terms are used synonymously by some, other make a slight distinction between them). They were, or appeared to be, quite reasonable and offered to modify their products if their competitors would do the same.

Retail shopkeepers in the Borough have been questioned as to their ideas on the subject—the general idea is well summed up in the words of one of them who stated that she could only sell Lemon Cheese when it was labelled "Home Made," that she used to make a Home Made Lemon Cheese herself, for sale, which consisted of Sugar, Butter, Eggs and Lemons only and that she sold hundreds of pounds of it. She said that she considered that the product she was then selling (labelled "Home Made" in spite of the fact that she bought it: her attention has been called to this) was genuine lemon cheese made as she used to make it: needless to say it was not.

In order that all manufacturers might have equal opportunities and that no one of them should be treated

unfairly it was suggested that in place of carrying on the negotiations further with individual manufacturers it would save time and be fairer to those manufacturers who had not been approached if the writer approached the Food Manufacturers' Federation and attempted to deal with the whole question with them. This was considered the more advisable as time and again manufacturers have expressed a very pressing desire to the writer that there might be some machinery by which these questions could be thrashed out without legal proceedings being taken except as a last resource.

With this idea in mind and at the suggestion of certain manufacturers the Food Manufacturers' Federation was approached. The suggestions made by the writer, although received with every courtesy, were obviously not welcome and in spite of a personal interview between the Secretary and the writer the Federation are apparently not willing to make any suggestions as to what should or should not be sold as Lemon Cheese. This means that one cannot expect any improvement in the present state of affairs unless very considerable pressure is brought to bear upon the manufacturers of doubtful or unsatisfactory products.

The question arises therefore as to the source from which this pressure shall be brought to bear. The Food and Drugs Acts are probably, from the legal point of view, quite adequate, the difficulty that arises, and it is very great, is the question as to who shall bear the cost of any necessary prosecutions.

Under the present system each local authority is responsible only for the materials sold within its own

boundaries and this applies equally, of course, to those articles prepared locally or distributed on a national scale. In such cases each individual local authority considers that it is unfair that it should be saddled with all the trouble and expense of legal proceedings in the case of products which are by no means confined to its own territory. There is no secret about the fact that many local authorities have refrained from taking action in certain cases not because they thought that such were undesirable but merely because they were not prepared to face the possibility of protracted legal proceedings which might finally be taken to the House of Lords. The cost of such litigation might be, say, £5,000, a large sum, but not prohibitive to a rich manufacturer or combination of manufacturers, although equal to about a penny rate in the case of a Borough such as Salford. It follows, therefore, that there should be some machinery by which the cost of necessary and desirable prosecutions should not fall entirely upon one Local authority.

Should such Authority ever be constituted it is the opinion of the writer that the subject of lemon cheese is one of the many which should receive its attention.

In order to show the type of material which now masquerades as lemon cheese the following recipes, which may be taken as typical of the cheapest type of articles, may be cited:—

Sugar	152 lbs.	160 lbs.
Tartaric Acid	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	2 lbs.
Glucose	20 lbs.	140 lbs.
Starches	36 lbs.	—

Margarine	27 lbs.	36 lbs.
Gum Tragacanth Solution.	7½ gallons.	—
Water	12 gallons	160 lbs.
Flavouring, etc.	1 lb.	1 lb.
Starch Gum	—	30 lbs.
Eggs	—	9 lbs.
Product =	about 460 lbs., <i>i.e.</i> , about 45 per cent added water.	536 lbs. (less evaporation in each case.

In order that the Manufacturers might have an opportunity of expressing their views the Secretary of the Food Manufacturers' Federation was approached and he writes as follows:—

“The manufacturers of lemon curd do not consider that
 “cookery books afford any authority, differing widely as they do,
 “for defining lemon cheese or curd. Such books and trade practice
 “allow manufacturers a very wide latitude; and it is a mistake
 “to regard such components of modern foodstuffs as glucose,
 “margarine, etc., as cheap and undesirable substitutes. The
 “cheese or curd made solely from the ingredients suggested by
 “Mr. Elsdon is neither what the public speaking generally, seems
 “to prefer nor are its keeping qualities good. The Lemon Curd
 “Group of this Federation is anxious to prevent the sale of
 “fraudulent articles, *i.e.*, articles in which the ingredients could
 “not be regarded as legitimate modifications of formulæ. Any
 “article for which there is a considerable, sustained demand may
 “be regarded in a sense as genuine, for the public will not continue
 “to purchase an unpalatable and unwholesome article. It is not
 “to the interest of reputable manufacturers that questionable
 “articles, which are indisputably inferior, should be sold, and as a
 “matter of fact such cannot compete for long with products of
 “good quality, for they die of their own defects. The group has
 “decided that it would not defend any manufacturer who might
 “be prosecuted unless satisfied as to the composition of his product,
 “nor for one moment tolerate the use of what it considered to be
 “fraudulent or misleading labels.”

A number of these contentions has already been answered above, but it may be desirable to repeat that cookery books do *not* differ. Trade practices may (and indeed do) allow a wide latitude but it is these very practices that are at present being called in question.

The point as to whether glucose, margarine, etc., are undesirable as food stuffs is not now under dispute, the point in question is—shall such artificial productions be allowed to masquerade as natural articles ?

The public will certainly not continue to purchase an unpalatable article nor even an unwholesome article, if this means *obviously* unwholesome to the purchaser, but this is not the point at issue. The question that has to be decided is—are manufacturers at liberty to describe an article by the name of some other, merely because the flavours are similar and because the inferior substitute is not actively injurious to health ?

It is unfortunately not true that inferior substances die of their own defects, the reason frequently being that the defects are not obvious to the purchasing public. It may be said that, without the slightest doubt, the sale of manufactured foodstuffs would drop materially if the public knew of the composition and methods of manufacture. This statement does not apply, of course, to all manufacturers. There are firms, whose names are household words, whose products are above suspicion and which are, indeed, really as they are described.

Most of the points of view for which the writer has been contending above are suggested by the guarantee

which a certain well-known maker exhibited on his stall at the recent Pure Food Exhibition held in Manchester. This read as follows :—

“ Prepared with the genuine ingredients, *i.e.*, the Juice and
“ rind of Fresh Ripe Lemons, Eggs, Butter and Sugar, etc., for
“ sale at a popular price. It is free from Glucose, Margarine and
“ added preservative of any kind. Ask any other maker for a
“ similar guarantee. !”

Some manufacturers are preparing genuine articles of a high standard—it must be the duty, as it should be the desire, of all those with interest in the improvement of the food supply of this country to see that manufacturers of unsatisfactory articles either improve their products or sell them for what they really are.

Sausage.

The four samples of Sausages returned as adulterated have contained comparatively large amounts of boron preservative. In recent years successful prosecutions have been instituted in other districts for as little as 0·2 per cent of boric acid although other prosecutions have failed when the amount has been rather greater than this. From any point of view, however, an amount of boric acid which exceeds 0·25 per cent must be looked upon as undesirable. On account of the fact that samples of sausages have not recently been taken in the Borough and also of the fact that it is the usual practice of this Department to caution vendors in the first place, in the case of any new line of investigation, a letter has been

sent to the Butchers' Association pointing out that these quantities of boric acid are excessive and that it will be necessary to institute legal proceedings in the event of this type of adulteration being continued.

Drugs.

One hundred and ninety samples of drugs have been examined during the year, of which nineteen or 10 per cent have been returned as adulterated. This figure, although considerably worse than that for last year when only 2·9 per cent were found to be adulterated, is of the same order as that for many of the previous years. The unsatisfactory articles were chiefly Paregoric, Turpentine and Almond Oil.

It must not be assumed from this high figure, which by itself would be somewhat startling, that of all the drugs sold in the Borough one in every ten is adulterated. There is obviously no object in taking large numbers of samples of any substance which will almost certainly be genuine and, therefore, the activities of this Department are confined, to a considerable extent, to directions in which unsatisfactory results are likely to be found. In this way it is considered that the maximum good is obtained by means of the staff which is placed at one's disposal, but at the same time the percentage of adulteration will, of necessity, be artificially high and will not always be a true indication of the purity of the bulk of the substances sold, although, on the other hand, it will lead to the discovery of unsatisfactory conditions.

Almond Oil.

Thirty-four samples of Almond Oil have been examined during the year of which five, or 14·7 per cent. have been returned as adulterated. Two informal samples Nos. 3181 and 3215 were found to be adulterated whilst 3373 and 3372 were formal samples obtained from the same vendors respectively. The adulteration in each case was the complete substitution of Peach Kernel Oil. On investigation it was discovered that both of the pharmacists supplying this oil had received their supply from the same wholesale house but whereas one vendor had obtained a warranty the other one had not. Your Committee decided that in order to get at the wholesale house, who, although expressing their own innocence and stating they they had sold the oil exactly as they had received it, took full responsibility, they would institute proceedings only against the vendor who held a warranty in order that proceedings might be taken later against the parties, whoever they might be, who were actually responsible for the adulteration. The case against the vendor was heard, his warranty defence held to be good by the court and a summons issued against the wholesale house for the giving of a false warranty. This case was also dismissed as the giver of the warranty proved "to the satisfaction of the court that when he gave the warranty he had reason to believe that the statements or description contained therein were true" (Sub. Sec. 6., Sec. 20., Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899), inasmuch as he ordered almond oil, received an invoice for almond oil and thought he received almond oil. The firm supplying him admitted

he had ordered Almond oil and that they were at fault as they had supplied Peach Kernel Oil in mistake. The matter could not be carried further as the offending firm had not given a warranty and no sample had been purchased directly from them.

These cases well illustrate the inadequacy of the law, as it stands at present, to apprehend the real culprit in many cases under the Food and Drugs Acts. It would seem most desirable that there should be some tightening up along the lines indicated above.

Sample 4065 was an informal sample of Almond Oil of a very unsatisfactory character. The oil present was not one of the usual adulterants of Almond Oil but had the characters of Hazel Nut Oil or Olive Kernel Oil. The quantity available was not sufficient to decide definitely this point. An endeavour was made to obtain a formal sample but the vendor had completely sold his stock. This was not simply a tale told to the Inspector as the latter had noticed on his previous visit that the stock bottle was not very full and on the second visit the same bottle was completely empty. Further samples which have been taken from this vendor have proved to be genuine and no further action is contemplated.

Paregoric.

Twelve samples of paregoric have been examined during the year of which six have been of satisfactory quality. The other six have been entirely free from tincture of opium and have therefore been classified as adulterated.

Paregoric, or compound tincture of camphor, of the British Pharmacopœia should consist of Tincture of Opium, Benzoic Acid, Camphor and Oil of Anise dissolved in their proper proportions in 60 per cent alcohol. The essential ingredients are Camphor and Tincture of Opium of which Tincture of Opium is decidedly the more important. On account of the presence of Tincture of Opium, (a scheduled poison), paregoric, in pursuance of the provisions of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, may only be sold by those whose names appear in the official register issued by the Pharmaceutical Society. In order to overcome the difficulty presented by the Pharmacy Act to the unauthorised drug store proprietors it would appear that many of these are selling, in answer to a request for paregoric, an alleged substitute which contains no opium; that is to say, a comparative worthless preparation. The British Pharmaceutical Codex, published by authority of the Pharmaceutical Society, contains a preparation described as "compound spirit of camphor" which contains camphor, benzoic acid, oil of anise, burnt sugar and glycerine dissolved in 60 per cent alcohol. In a note to this mixture it is stated that "A preparation similar to this in composition is commonly sold as 'Paregoric without Opium' but the use of that name should be discouraged." "Paregoric without Opium" might be considered as analogous to Hamlet without the Prince and the futility of such a description will be obvious. Far more serious however, is the sale of such a preparation (containing no opium) under the style of "Paregoric Substitute" or "Paregoric Essence" as, undoubtedly, the use of these names is intended to convey to the purchaser that he is

either getting what he is asking for or something "just as good." A substance containing no tincture of opium can in no way be described as a paregoric substitute and samples of material containing no opium sold in this Borough as Paregoric Substitute will be classified by the writer as adulterated. The use of the term "paregoric essence" is, of the two, even more misleading as it has obviously much in common with "Paregoric Elixir," which is an official synonym of the British Pharmacopœia. The only reasonable and straightforward attitude for unqualified drug stores to adopt is to refuse to make any sale when "Paregoric" is asked for and it is the policy of this Department to bring about this state of affairs.

Sample No. 4023 was an informal sample which was found to be deficient of 100 per cent Tincture of Opium. Samples No. 4150 was a formal sample obtained from the same source. It had a similar composition. The vendor was prosecuted and fined £5 with 2 guineas special costs.

Sample No. 4022 was an informal sample which was deficient of 100 per cent Tincture of Opium. Sample 4151 was obtained from the same source and had a similar composition. In the case of the informal sample the bottle was simply marked "Paregoric" but in the case of the formal sample the bottle was labelled "Paregoric without Opium." In this case it appeared obvious that the vendor was somewhat suspicious on the second occasion and that the formal sample would have been sold definitely as paregoric in the case of any ordinary purchaser. As this was one of the early samples, however,

it was thought desirable not to issue proceedings in this case but a specific warning was issued and a careful watch will be kept on this vendor.

Sample No. 4236 was an informal sample. A formal sample (4331) was obtained from the same vendor which was found to be adulterated. Legal proceedings were instituted in this case and a fine of £5 and 2 guineas costs was imposed.

Sample No. 4235 was an informal sample sold as "Paregoric Substitute." This sample has been classified as adulterated for the reasons given above but legal proceedings were not instituted in this case. The vendor was cautioned but in the event of any subsequent offences legal proceedings will be taken.

Calcined Magnesia.

Sample of Calcined Magnesia, No. 4170, lost 16·7 per cent of its weight on ignition as compared with the maximum of 1 per cent allowed by the British Pharmacopœia. The sample was obtained from a qualified pharmacist by whom it had been bought under guarantee. The loss on ignition might be due either to very excessive exposure of the substance to the atmosphere or to the addition or substitution of a proportion of magnesium carbonate. On being informed of the composition of the mixture the vendor immediately withdrew from sale and destroyed the whole of his stock. No further action is contemplated.

Turpentine.

During the year eleven samples of turpentine have been obtained from various vendors. Of these, five, or 45.4 per cent, have been returned as adulterated.

Sample No. 4063, which was an informal sample, was obtained from a Drug Stores. It was found, on examination, to contain 10 per cent of turpentine substitute of a petroleum character. A formal sample, No. 4194, was obtained from this vendor which proved to be genuine turpentine.

Sample 4104 although actually asked for as "Turpentine" was labelled "Blended Turpentine." "Excellent for Household Cleaning purposes. Not to be used for lotions or Medical Use. Not a pure Vegetable spirit." On examination it was found to contain not more than 5 per cent of turpentine as an outside figure, the rest of the sample consisting of turpentine substitute of a petroleum character. As the label distinctly states that this substance is not to be used for medical purposes it would appear probable that no conviction would be obtained under the Food and Drugs Act, but the writer is of opinion that this label is grossly misleading and would not give to the purchaser a reasonable notification that he was buying something which, in fact, is not turpentine at all. It is possible that a prosecution under the Merchandise Marks Act might be more successful, but even in this case the label might be considered to be a sufficiently good defence to prevent a conviction.

Sample 4125, although obtained from another shop-keeper and put up in different sized bottles was labelled in a similar way to 4104 and the composition of these two was practically identical.

Sample No. 4124 was labelled in the following way :—
“Superior Special Turpentine. A blend of Turpentine and other solvents. Useful for all household purposes.”
The sample was found to contain less than 20 per cent of Turpentine. In this case some attempt has doubtless been made to notify the purchaser that he is not getting a pure turpentine, but it is contended that such a solvent containing, as it does, less than one fifth of its volume of turpentine, ought not to be described as “Superior Special Turpentine.”

Sample No. 4132 was labelled “Household Turpentine for Cleaning” which label would suggest a pure turpentine more especially as a sample labelled in the analogous manner, “Turpentine for Household Purposes,” was found to be genuine. This sample, No. 4123, was found to contain 80 per cent of Turpentine substitute having petroleum like characters. In this case the label might protect the vendors under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act but it is difficult to see how a prosecution under the Merchandise Marks Acts could fail.

The above facts have already been reported to your Committee who gave instructions that manufacturers should be approached with a view to getting the matters properly adjusted without immediate legal proceedings being taken. As a result of these instructions the writer

has been in touch with several manufacturers and also with the Wholesale Druggists Association (Northern Section). This Association, at the end of the year, unanimously passed the following resolution.

“The majority of the members are already selling pure Turpentine, and it is a unanimous recommendation from this meeting that those members packing substitutes for Turpentine should label them in accordance with the law.”

The writer has further been in communication with several packers, one of whom was not a member of the Association, and they have all agreed that any turpentine not genuine shall be labelled distinctly as “Turpentine Substitute.”

The words “Turpentine Substitute” as a description for a fraction of paraffin are not satisfactory as in many ways this “white spirit,” as it is termed, cannot be used as a substitute for turpentine. The term, however, is widely used in the trade and it would probably be impossible to make any alterations in this direction.

It is only fair to add that each packer individually expressed his opinion that the conditions were unsatisfactory and that he would be quite willing to fall into line with any reasonable requirement providing that his competitors did the same. As a result of these communications it is quite obvious that the trade itself is not able to defend these practices and that in the event of any further trouble it should be possible to obtain convictions against the vendors.

Prescriptions.

Seventy-six samples of dispensed medicine have been taken during the year in accordance with the arrangements made between the Health Committee and the Insurance Committee. Of these two have been returned as unsatisfactory, giving a percentage of adulteration of 2·6.

Comparative percentages of adulteration since the inception of the scheme are shown in the following table :—

Year.	Number of Samples.	Adulterated.	Percentage of Adulteration.
1914.....	19	8	42·1
1915.....	10	1	10·0
1916.....	14	6	42·8
1917.....	24	1	4·2
1918.....	21	4	19·0
1919.....	21	3	14·3
1920.....	31	3	9·7
1921.....	51	2	3·9
1922.....	55	3	5·4
1923.....	56	6	10·7
1924.....	76	2	2·6

It will be seen from this table that the percentage of unsatisfactory samples is the lowest that the writer has been able to report.

Sample 3154 was found to be deficient of 20 per cent of the correct quantity of Potassium Bromide. The case was referred to the Insurance Committee who investigated the same under the machinery of the Medical

Benefit Regulations, and decided to recommend the Minister of Health to withhold a sum of Two Pounds from monies payable to the Insurance Committee in respect of Medical Benefit with a view to a corresponding amount being deducted from the remuneration of the Pharmacist. An appeal by the Pharmacist against the Insurance Committee's decision was dismissed and the penalty inflicted.

In the case of sample 4564 the prescription ordered calcium acetyl salicylate and by mistake acetyl salicylic acid was dispensed. These two drugs are very similar in action and are used largely for the same purposes. Shortly after the sample had been taken the Pharmacist visited this office and explained that his assistant, who had dispensed the mixture, had mistaken the ingredient. The quantity of ingredient present was correct. The matter was reported to the Insurance Committee who drew the attention of the Pharmacist to the error, warned him against a recurrence of a similar error and impressed upon him the necessity for exercising the utmost care in future.

Just before the beginning of the year the Ministry of Health issued a circular which contained the following :—

“ 3. The Minister desires to recommend to the consideration
“ of the Council the following suggestions which he has received
“ from the Society of Public Analysts with regard to the sampling
“ of prescribed medicines :—

“ “ (i). That the inspector be instructed, prior to dividing
“ “ the sample into three parts, to mark, in the presence of the
“ “ vendor, the height the contents reach in the bottle

“ ‘ in which the medicine is originally supplied to him by the
“ ‘ vendor. That the bottle so marked be submitted to
“ ‘ the Analyst in order to enable him to determine the total
“ ‘ quantity of medicine supplied.

“ ‘ (2) That the Analyst and the Medical Officer of Health
“ ‘ be both consulted as to the type of prescription it is
“ ‘ desirable to use for the purpose of checking the accuracy of
“ ‘ dispensing, and that, in the event of any substantial
“ ‘ inaccuracies being disclosed by analysis, both these officers
“ ‘ be consulted as to the desirability of instituting proceedings.’

“ ‘ The object of the first suggestion is to enable the Analyst
“ ‘ to ascertain the total quantity of each of the ingredients (including
“ ‘ the water or other ‘ vehicle ’) present in the medicine. If he
“ ‘ receives only a portion of the sample representing an unknown
“ ‘ fraction of the whole, he is only able to ascertain the relative
“ ‘ percentages of the several ingredients ; but if he is also provided
“ ‘ with information as to the total quantity of the medicine dispensed
“ ‘ he can deduce the total amount of each of the ingredients as
“ ‘ supplied by the Chemist. These particulars will obviously be of
“ ‘ importance to the Council in considering what action they should
“ ‘ take in regard to a medicine which has been inaccurately
“ ‘ dispensed.’ ”

It may not be out of place to recall at this time that each one of these suggestions has been the actual practice of this Borough for a number of years.

The improvement that such a scheme for testing can bring about (the high figure for 1923 was due to special circumstances and is not of a serious nature) is well shown in the above table, but it must be emphasised that such results would probably never have been brought about merely by threats levelled against an honourable profession, the majority of whose members are conscientiously fulfilling their obligations. For this happy

state of affairs the greatest credit is due, on the one hand, to the zeal and activities of the Insurance Committee and their Clerk (Mr. F. A. Anderson) and on the other hand to the professional skill and public spirit shown by the Pharmacists themselves. That such improvement was not merely of a transient character is shown by the fact, already mentioned above, that the percentage of unsatisfactory samples found during the past year is the lowest on record. Your Committee, together with the Insurance Committee, is to be congratulated upon the present efficiency of the dispensing service in the Borough.

Arsenic in Food Wrappers.

In the Annual Report of this Department for 1923 it was stated that a number of Food Wrappers and other brightly coloured papers had been found to contain material quantities of arsenic. On account of the fact that the first sample found to contain arsenic was a bread wrapper it has erroneously been assumed by the press that bread wrappers in general were potential sources of danger.

On account of the misunderstanding that has thus arisen it was decided to investigate the matter of bread wrappers, and the inks used in their printing, more fully, and the results given below have been obtained during the course of a number of examinations which have been made.

In the first place it must be stated definitely that during the earlier examinations only one bread wrapper was found to contain material quantities of arsenic. This

wrapper was not a waxed one, neither was it used in connection with white bread. The particular firm using this wrapper do not manufacture their goods in or near this Borough and since the original report was made they have changed the ink used in the printing of their wrappers which are now unobjectionable.

As was pointed out in the original report the source of the arsenic found in the various papers examined is in the brightly coloured ink which is used for printing, so that in the present investigations not only the wrappers and papers themselves have been examined but also a number of inks supplied by various printers in different parts of the country.

Eight bread wrappers actually used for the wrapping of bread by local firms, consisting for the most part of waxed papers brightly coloured, have been examined. In no case has arsenic been found. The wrappers themselves are, therefore, quite unobjectionable on this score whilst the advantages to the consumer of obtaining a covered loaf are too obvious to be detailed.

Eleven samples of caramel and toffee wrappers have been examined. These have included all the better known makes in various colours but in no case has any material quantity of arsenic been discovered.

Eleven samples of heavily inked paper have been examined. These papers are not used as bread wrappers but may, of course, be used for the wrapping of various articles of food, such as chocolate, and for other purposes. In none of these cases has any arsenic been detected.

Eight samples of ink of various makes have been tested and in no case has the amount of arsenic found been greater than 10 parts per million, a quantity which, when used for the preparation of coloured papers, is infinitesimal and quite harmless.

As a result of these special examinations and of others which have taken place during the last few months it will be obvious that great improvements have taken place in the composition of inks used in colour printing. All those firms, who, some twelve months ago, were using coloured wrappers containing arsenic have now ceased to do so. The colours which they now use are almost equally bright although free from arsenic, and there would seem to be little likelihood of any recurrence of the trouble now that the matter is fully known.

Miscellaneous Samples.

One hundred and fifty-six samples have been sent in by various Corporation Departments, and other sources, during the year. They have included :—

Asphalte and Asphalte Products	8
Foods	38
Milk	10
Human Milk	43
Drugs	16
Paint	3
Coal	1
Coloured Papers and Printers' Inks	21
Water and Effluent	16
	<hr/>
	<u>156</u>

Eighty samples of water were taken from ordinary service taps in the Borough, and represent both Thirlmere and Woodhead supplies. The average results obtained are set out in the following table:—

PARTS PER 100,000.

	Thirlmere.	Woodhead.
Total Solid Matter	3·6	5·8
Free Ammonia	0·002	0·003
Albumenoid Ammonia.....	0·004	0·004
Oxygen Absorbed (4 hours at 27 deg. C.) ..	0·080	0·065
Combined Chlorine	0·9	1·1
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	0·3	0·1

These results show that both supplies are of excellent quality.

The forty-three samples of Human Milk were received from the Maternity and Child Welfare Department in connection with investigations that are being carried out by that Department.

Samples under the Milk and Cream Regulations, 1912 and 1917.

1. MILK AND CREAM NOT SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

	No. of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	No. in which preservative was reported to be present.
Milk	833	0
Cream.....	4	0

2. CREAM SOLD AS "PRESERVED CREAM."

(i.) Correct statements made.....	0
(ii.) Statements incorrect.....	0
	<u>0</u>

(iii.) Percentage of preservative found in each sample : Nil.

(b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as "Preserved Cream" :—

(i.) Above 35 per cent.	0
(ii.) Below 35 per cent.	0
	<u>0</u>

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of Preserved Cream in Article V. (1) and in the proviso in Article V. (2) of regulations have not been observed :—

None.

(d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with and action taken :—

None.

Atmospheric Pollution.

The work of examining deposits, obtained in special gauges at various points of the Borough, described in the report for last year has been continued. At the end of six months the simple type of gauge which was situated at Mode Wheel, Salford, was removed to the grounds of

Ladywell Sanatorium, Eccles New Road, on account of the fact that there appeared to be a certain amount of artificial pollution in the former position. At the present time the standard gauge is situated in Peel Park, and simpler types of gauges are situated in the grounds of Ladywell Sanatorium, in the centre of the recreation ground in Regent Square and in the grounds of the Corporation Sanatorium at Marple, Cheshire.

In uniformity with the results expressed by other stations, of which there are a number scattered throughout Great Britain, the results are expressed in metric tons per square kilometre. The metric ton is equivalent to slightly more than the British ton, whilst there are 2.59 square kilometres in a square mile, so that to convert metric tons per square kilometres to tons per square mile it is necessary to multiply by 2.55 or, roughly, $2\frac{1}{2}$.

The following are the average results that have been obtained during the year: The higher ground of Peel Park is somewhat less contaminated than the lower portions of the Borough, whilst, as was to be expected, the atmosphere at Marple is, comparatively speaking, "pure."

In order that comparison may be made with other districts the average figure has been included in the table for the gauge giving the least deposit, that is the one at Malvern, and also that giving the greatest deposit, the one at Rochdale. These figures are, however, not yet available for the year 1924, and average figures for two and three years respectively are given in place.

AVERAGE MONTHLY FIGURES.

	Salford : Peel Park.	Salford : * Mode Wheel.	Salford : Ladywell Sanatorium.	Salford : Regent Square.	Marple : Salford Sanatorium.	§ Rochdale.	|| Malvern.
Rainfall in Millimetres	79.52	65.09†	102.35‡	83.33	81.30	94.7	49.5
Tar.	0.30	0.31	0.17	0.20	0.06	17.50	0.00
Carbonaceous } Insoluble	3.40 } 8.57	5.09 } 10.30	2.19 } 4.58	4.26 } 8.78	0.83 } 1.50		0.16 } 0.54
other than tar. } Matter.	4.87 }	4.90 }	2.22 }	4.32 }	0.61 }		0.38 }
Ash.							
Loss on ignition. } Soluble	1.64 } 4.31	1.61 } 4.38	1.59 } 3.17	1.70 } 3.94	1.28 } 2.41		0.58 } 1.90
Ash. } Matter.	2.67 }	2.77 }	1.58 }	2.24 }	1.13 }		1.32 }
Total Solids	12.88	14.68	7.75	12.72	3.91	25.66	2.44
Sulphates.	1.83	1.87	1.35	1.99	1.23		0.56
Chlorine.	1.02	0.93	0.87	0.97	1.05		0.18
Ammonia.	0.035	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.05		0.02

* Gauge removed to Ladywell Sanatorium.
† 6 months' average (1st six months of year).
‡ 6 months' average (2nd six months of year).

§ 2 years' average.
|| 3 years' average.

SECTION VII.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE AND SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

The Staff consists of three Lady Medical Officers (one part time), an Assistant Inspector of Midwives, 16 Health Visitors, a Masseuse, and five clerks. It is the duty of the Medical Officers to conduct all examinations of mothers and children attending at the Clinics and at the Centres, and, in addition, to supervise the visiting and conduct the administrative work of the Department. Each Health Visitor is allotted a district, to the visiting of which most of her time is devoted, and a record is kept of all details connected with the sanitary state of the house and the health of its occupants. In addition, the Health Visitors carry on the work at the various Mothers' Centres in the Borough.

The Work of the Health Visitors.

During the year 1924, 16 Wards have been visited by the Health Visitors, namely, Kersal, Mandley Park, Albert Park, Charlestown, St. Matthias', Trinity, St. Thomas', Claremont, St. Paul's, Seedley, Langworthy, Weaste, Regent, Docks, Crescent, and Ordsall Park.

The following table gives the number of visits paid by the Health Visitors in the various Wards, and the number of babies and expectant mothers visited during the year 1924 :—

TABLE C.W. 1.

Wards,	Total No. of Visits to Homes in 1924.	First Visits to Homes of Babies.	No. of Visits to Expectant Mothers.
Kersal	1045	179	50
Mandley Park	2075	330	48
Albert Park	1572	329	32
Trinity	3216	402	46
St. Matthias'	2307	419	108
Crescent	2137	464	75
St. Thomas	2633	282	96
Charlestown	2918	371	88
Claremont and Weaste	1807	204	25
Seedley	1210	210	26
Langworthy	982	198	28
Regent	857	103	12
Docks	542	129	9
St. Paul's	2232	331	58
Ordsall Park	2758	377	66
	28291	4328	767

The following is a summary of the work done in Salford by the Visitor employed by the Manchester Jewish Ladies' Visiting Association :—

January to December, 1924.

House to House.....	1093
Special.....	35

Child Welfare Centres.

There are three branches of the Salford Mothers' Guild in the Borough, namely, Ordsall, Rosamond Street and John Street, Pendleton. At each of these, owing to the generous help of private persons, expectant and nursing mothers are able to obtain dinners on every full working day of the week (except in the summer months at Ordsall) at a nominal price, of which every advantage is taken.

Other Centres are Langworthy Road, Enys Street, Woodbine Street, Regent Road, Teneriffe Street and Irlams-o'-th'-Height.

At each Centre, an afternoon is set apart for the weighing of the children, and in the case of Langworthy Road, Ordsall and Enys Street, an additional morning session has been found necessary. All children are medically examined at their first attendance and periodically afterwards, and, in addition, any children who are not gaining satisfactorily, or are ailing, are examined. Expectant mothers who are in need of advice are also seen.

On other days at Ordsall, Rosamond Street, John Street, Enys Street, and Teneriffe Street, practical classes and demonstrations are held in sewing, and at John Street and Rosamond Street classes are also held in cookery and the general hygiene of pregnancy and of the infant.

The Health Visitor for the district in which the Centre is situated helps with the classes, and other workers assist in caring for the babies, so that the mothers may enjoy the benefit of the lessons undisturbed. Much interest has been taken in these classes during the past year.

The following figures show the number of attendances at the Clinics and various Centres during the year 1924 :—

TABLE C.W. 2.

CLINICS & CENTRES.	No. of New Cases.		No. of New Cases.		Total Attendances.				Grand Total Attend- ances.	Consultations.			
	Children.		Mothers.		Mothers.		Children.			Children.		Mothers.	
	Under 1.	Over 1.	Expect- ant.	Nursing.	Expect- ant.	Nursing.	Under 1.	Over 1.		Under 1.	Over 1.	Expect- ant.	Nursing.
C.W. Clinic	672	641	222	273	917	1262	3205	3851	9235	2237	2749	917	1258
Ordsall Hall.....	194	64	13	102	33	743	2673	655	4104	313	147	33	88
Chapel Street	270	87	16	146	56	1266	2752	1641	5715	499	285	54	163
John Street, Pendleton..	194	67	15	96	31	636	2621	1343	4631	445	274	31	120
Seedley	294	67	6	167	17	1364	4020	1545	6946	536	250	17	86
Enys Street	266	74	16	176	46	1333	2910	1945	6234	464	439	46	123
Regent Road	260	214	3	118	6	715	1773	1784	4278	571	604	5	23
Woodbine Street	196	36	7	95	7	762	1869	598	3236	374	168	7	42
Teneriffe Street	323	99	1	127	1	759	2392	1142	4294	422	148	1	16
Teneriffe Street Clinic....	470	236	65	165	180	455	3430	3882	7947	1772	1777	171	443
Irlams-o'-th'-Height	115	30	14	61	31	401	1301	694	2427	308	229	31	44
	3254	1615	378	1526	1325	9696	28946	19080	59047	7941	7070	1313	2406

Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

There are two Clinics in the Borough, namely, Regent Road and Teneriffe Street, Broughton.

At these Clinics special facilities are available for the examination and treatment of ailing children requiring more frequent medical supervision than can be provided for at the Centres held weekly. Thursday in each week is set apart for expectant and nursing mothers who require medical advice for themselves. Thus, skilled attention is available for the child from the time of its conception to the time at which it is passed on to the care of the School Medical Officer.

The Clinics are open five mornings per week. When the children improve, they are passed on to the Centre nearest to their homes. Also, any children attending one or other of the Centres, who require treatment, are referred to the nearest Clinic.

All cases attending at the Clinics and Centres are "followed up" in the homes by the Health Visitors, who help the patients to carry out the instructions given.

Milk Scheme.

A number of very deserving cases have been assisted under the above scheme, and the admirable results are increasingly evident, the individual improvement of the babies being observed as they are brought to the various centres to be weighed each week.

Up to the end of December, 1924 assistance has been given to 1,101 applicants, free milk being granted to 1,076 and milk at part-pay to 25.

Massage.

During the current year massage treatment has been given at the Clinics and at John Street, Rosamond Street, Ordsall and Enys Street. Due to the large number of cases needing treatment in this Department, in addition to the work of the whole-time masseuse, assistance has been given by two of the Health Visitors with massage experience.

The results of the treatment in all cases where mothers will continue to bring the children regularly and for a sufficient length of time are very satisfactory, and complete cures have been effected in a large number of cases, as will be seen by the figures in the statement below. Quite a number still retained on our books are practically ready for discharge. No case is officially discharged without being first thoroughly examined by the doctor; some cases, however, which are really fit for discharge, cease attending and thus miss the official discharge.

Most of the mothers take a keen interest in this work, and are very willing to carry out the advice given to them with regard to the children who are receiving treatment.

During the year 1924 the following cases have been dealt with :—

Clinics and Centres.	No. of Regular Cases.	No. of Casual Cases.	Cases Discharged Cured.
Regent Road	184	56	55
John Street	48	11	16
Rosamond Street	20	9	5
Teneriffe Street	87	11	49
Enys Street	54	23	20
Ordsall	16	20	7
TOTAL	409	130	152

12 of the above cases were transferred to Gartside Street.

6 „ „ „ „ other Institutions.

Midwives Act.

There are 77 midwives on the register in Salford ; 1 is connected with a public institution, 4 are not practising, 2 others are maternity nursing—leaving 70 practising midwives, of whom 61 reside within the Borough.

PARTICULARS OF QUALIFICATIONS.

	Bona-fides.	St. Mary's Hospital.	London Obstetrical Society	Central Midwives Board.	Total.
Practising Midwives	3	8	9	50	70
Non-practising Midwives.....	—	—	1	3	4
Maternity Nursing	—	—	—	2	2
Institution Nurses	—	—	—	1	1
Totals	3	8	10	56	77

The midwives are regularly visited, and their books, instruments, &c., inspected by the Lady Inspector, under the supervision of the Medical Officer, and the midwives are encouraged to consult with the Medical Officer when cases of difficulty arise. During the year 8 midwives removed from the district, 4 of these from the Royal District Nurses' Home, The Crescent; 4 changed their address; 10 midwives were newly registered. During the year 1924, 3,549 births were attended by midwives alone, and 381 cases were attended by doctors and midwives acting as Maternity Nurses. 18 cases of puerperal fever were notified during the year; 4 occurred in connection with miscarriages (3 being attended by doctors and 1 occurred in St. Mary's Hospital). Of the remaining 14 cases, 8 midwives had 1 case each, 1 midwife had two cases; 3 cases were attended by St. Mary's Hospital Nurses, and in 1 case a doctor was engaged. They were thoroughly enquired into, and every care taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

On notification, each case is inspected. The house is visited by the Assistant Supervisor of Midwives and

the patient removed by Doctor's orders (except in one or two special cases), to Ladywell Sanatorium or Hope Hospital.* Full details are taken from someone in the house in authority, *re* onset, etc., and questions asked as to the Midwife's regular visiting, cleanliness, etc. The patient's bedding is taken away for fumigation, and the room disinfected. The house is visited later to see that disinfection is satisfactory. The Midwife is interviewed and particulars taken of the case, also a resumé of any work done since last seeing the infected person. She is temporarily suspended in order that she may go to the Disinfecting Station to have a disinfecting bath, and have her clothes, instruments and bag fumigated. Should she have visited other patients, not being aware of infection at the time, these are seen by the Assistant Supervisor, temperature and pulse taken, and their condition generally noted. The Midwife is warned to take special precautions regarding them, to watch carefully, and send for the doctor without delay if at all anxious about them. In a case of suspected Sepsis, the Midwife sends for the Doctor, reports to the Health Office, and is temporarily suspended until she hears the Doctor's decision, or, as an alternative she may devote herself to the one patient, and pass on her other duties to another Midwife.

12 midwives were disinfected at Mode Wheel on account of having been in contact with a notifiable infectious disease other than puerperal fever; and 7 midwives were instructed to take disinfecting baths at home.

1,408 notifications of calling in medical practitioners have been received, the causes being the following :—

Abnormal Presentations.....	73
Deformed Pelvis	10
Antepartum Hæmorrhage	31
Placenta Prævia	3
Postpartum Hæmorrhage.....	21
Uterine Inertia.....	27
Obstructed labour, or requiring instrumental assistance	325
Retained Placenta or Membranes	54
Ruptured Perineum	322
Rise of Temperature	16
Eclampsia	2
Premature Birth	56
Miscarriage and Abortion	29
Inflammation of Eyes	205
Other causes relating to Mother	111
„ „ „ Child.....	123
Total	1,408

19 notifications of contact with infectious disease were received.

43 notifications of artificial feeding, 67 still-births and 6 deaths of infants were notified by midwives during the year.

Investigation of Stillbirths and Infant Deaths.

Each case is thoroughly investigated by the Assistant Supervisor of Midwives.

As practically every mother now receives Antenatal care where there is a history of previous stillbirth, the mother is advised to seek medical advice from her own

Doctor, the Welfare Clinics, St. Mary's Hospital, or other kindred institutions, and in most cases this advice is followed out.

Out of the 67 stillbirths there were :—

- 1 Abnormal presentation.
- 30 Premature.
- 2 Anencephalus.
- 19 With history of previous Stillbirth.
- 9 Born before arrival of help (3 of these were macerated).
- 2 cases of one twin.
- 31 Macerated.
- 1 case of Antepartum hæmorrhage.
- 1 case of Placenta Prævia.
- 3 Strangulation by cord.
- 11 cases of illness of mother.

Infant Deaths.

Six Infant Deaths occurred in the practice of Midwives, Inquests being held in each case. Of these :—

- 2 died of accidental overlaying.
- 1 from convulsions.
- 1 premature birth.
- 2 were B.B.A. and died from inattention at birth.

Medical help sent for in 1 case but not in time.

When necessary, the Assistant Supervisor attends the inquests.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

During the year 1924, 56 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified, 21 of these being notified or re-notified by the Medical Staff of the Royal Eye Hospital.

Of the 56 cases notified—

41 occurred in the practice of midwives.

3 were attended by both doctor and midwife.

5 were notified from Hope Hospital.

6 were attended by St. Mary's Hospital Nurses.

1 Referred from Manchester Health Department.

These cases are visited, on notification, by the Assistant Inspector of Midwives, and where necessary a District Nurse is sent to give treatment under doctor's orders.

In 32 cases both eyes were affected, and in 21 cases one was affected. 3 cases in Salford Union not seen by Supervisor. There were 6 very bad cases, 8 bad cases, and 39 slight cases. 16 cases were referred to the District Nurses, who paid 903 visits. 212 visits were paid by the Assistant Supervisor of Midwives, who also visits all cases of inflammation of the eyes notified under the Midwives Act, to which she paid 554 visits.

Of the 56 cases—

51 recovered, no injury to sight.

3 in Salford Union, not seen.

1 case blind in left eye and impaired vision of right eye. This was a doctor's case.

1 case slightly impaired vision of left eye due to ulcer.

As the midwives are all very anxious to avoid any trouble with regard to eyes, they are prompt in sending for medical help at the least sign of discharge or inflammation, so that the majority of cases are quite slight.

TABLE C.W. 3.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

WARD.	Still Births Notified.	Total Live Births Notified.	Births Notified by Midwives.	Births Notified by Medical Prac- titioners.	Births Notified by Parents and other persons.	Births in St. Mary's Hospital and Salford Union	Live Births Not Notified.
Kersal	11	195	134	42	14	5	7
Mandley Park..	5	270	200	54	2	14	2
Albert Park ...	11	285	186	75	11	13	4
Charlestown ...	11	377	341	14	3	19	2
St. Matthias'..	16	411	317	70	1	23	2
Trinity	16	419	262	105	8	44	3
St. Thomas' ...	18	313	274	11	4	24	4
Claremont ...	1	107	45	41	18	3	4
St. Paul's	19	347	302	22	—	23	—
Seedley	3	122	63	41	5	13	3
Langworthy ...	6	195	147	34	5	9	1
Weaste	12	193	130	28	10	25	3
Regent	29	395	305	57	10	23	1
Docks	10	244	184	41	6	43	2
Crescent	22	464	353	65	1	45	3
Ordsall Park...	24	399	358	14	7	20	4
ys	217	4736	3601	714	105	316	45

TABLE C.W. 4.

SUMMARY.

BIRTHS.

Registered : Legitimate, 4,569 ; Illegitimate, 176 ; Total, 4,745.

Notified : Live births, 4,736 ; Still births, 217 ; Total, 4,953.

By Midwives, 3,601 ; by Parents, Doctors and Institutions, 1,135.

INFANT DEATHS (UNDER 1 YEAR).

Number : Legitimate, 533 ; Illegitimate, 46 ; Total, 579.

Rate per 1,000 births : Legitimate, 117 ; Illegitimate, 261 ; Total, 122.

MIDWIVES.

No. practising in district : Trained, 67 ; Untrained, 3.

No. of visits paid : Routine and special, 343.

HEALTH VISITORS.

Visits paid by Health Visitors during year :—

To Expectant Mothers : First visits, 748 ; Total visits, 767.

To Children : First visits, 4,328 ; Total visits, 27,524.

To Mothers and Children : Total visits, 28,291.

	No. of cases notified.	No. of visits.	No. of cases nursed.	No. of cases removed to hospital.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	56	212	16	—
Puerperal Fever	18	39	—	15
Measles (all ages)	—	—	—	—

